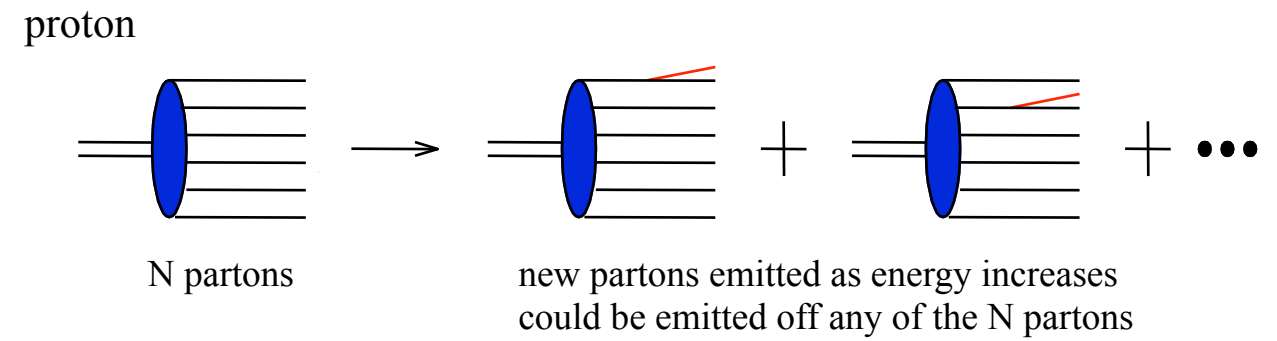


# $F_L$ and $F_2$ - theory model comparison with HERA data

Matthew A. C. Lamont  
BNL

# Non-linear QCD - Saturation

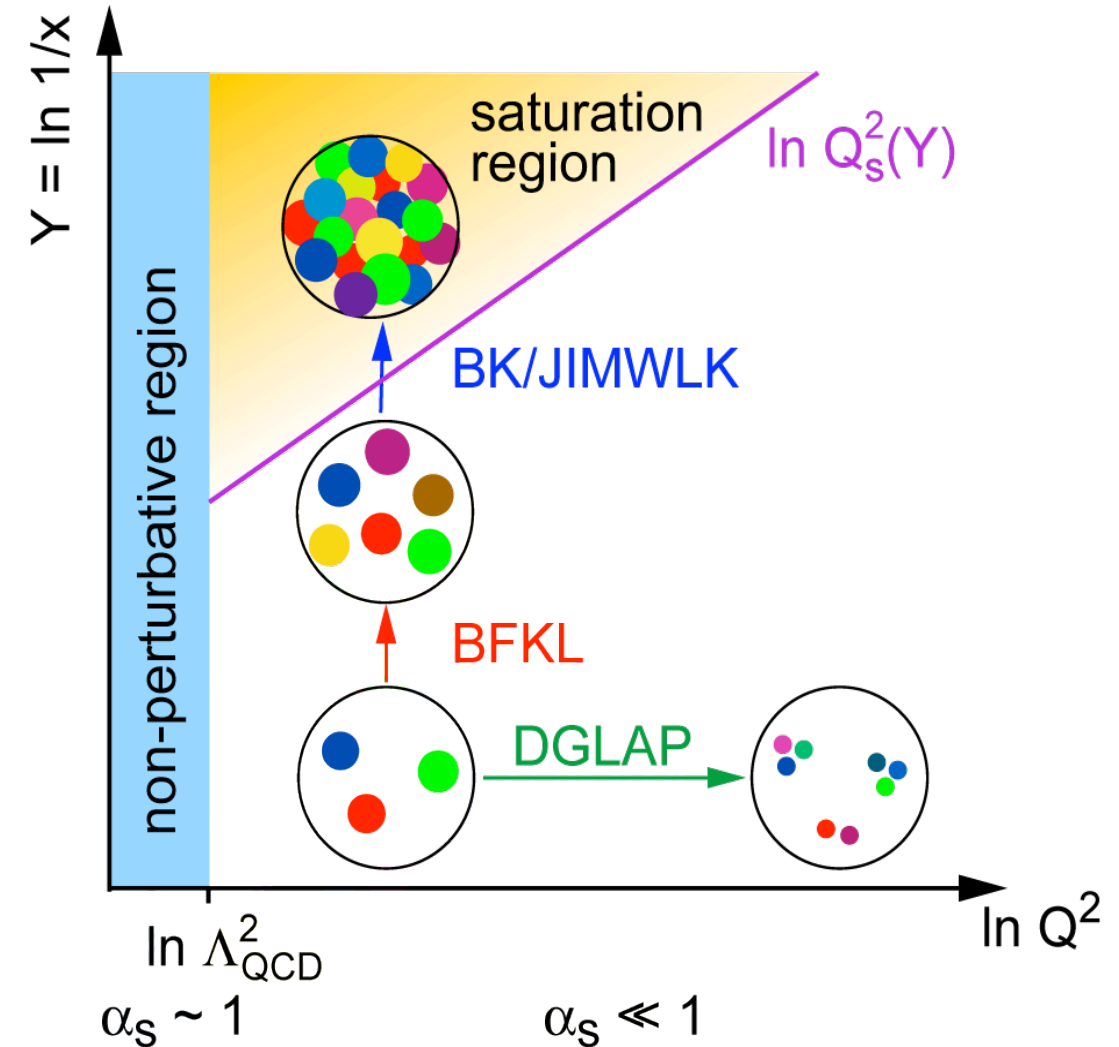
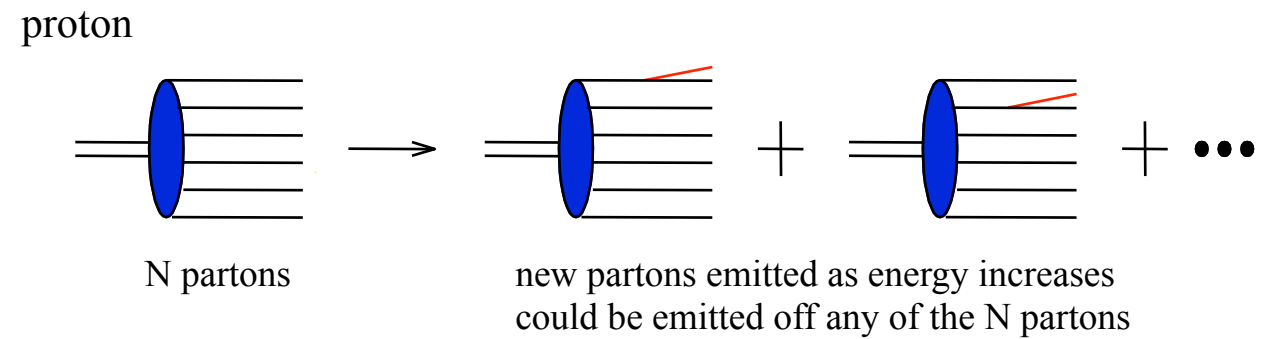


# Non-linear QCD - Saturation

- **BFKL**: evolution in  $x$

→ linear

- explosion in colour field at low- $x$



# Non-linear QCD - Saturation

- **BFKL**: evolution in  $x$

➔ linear

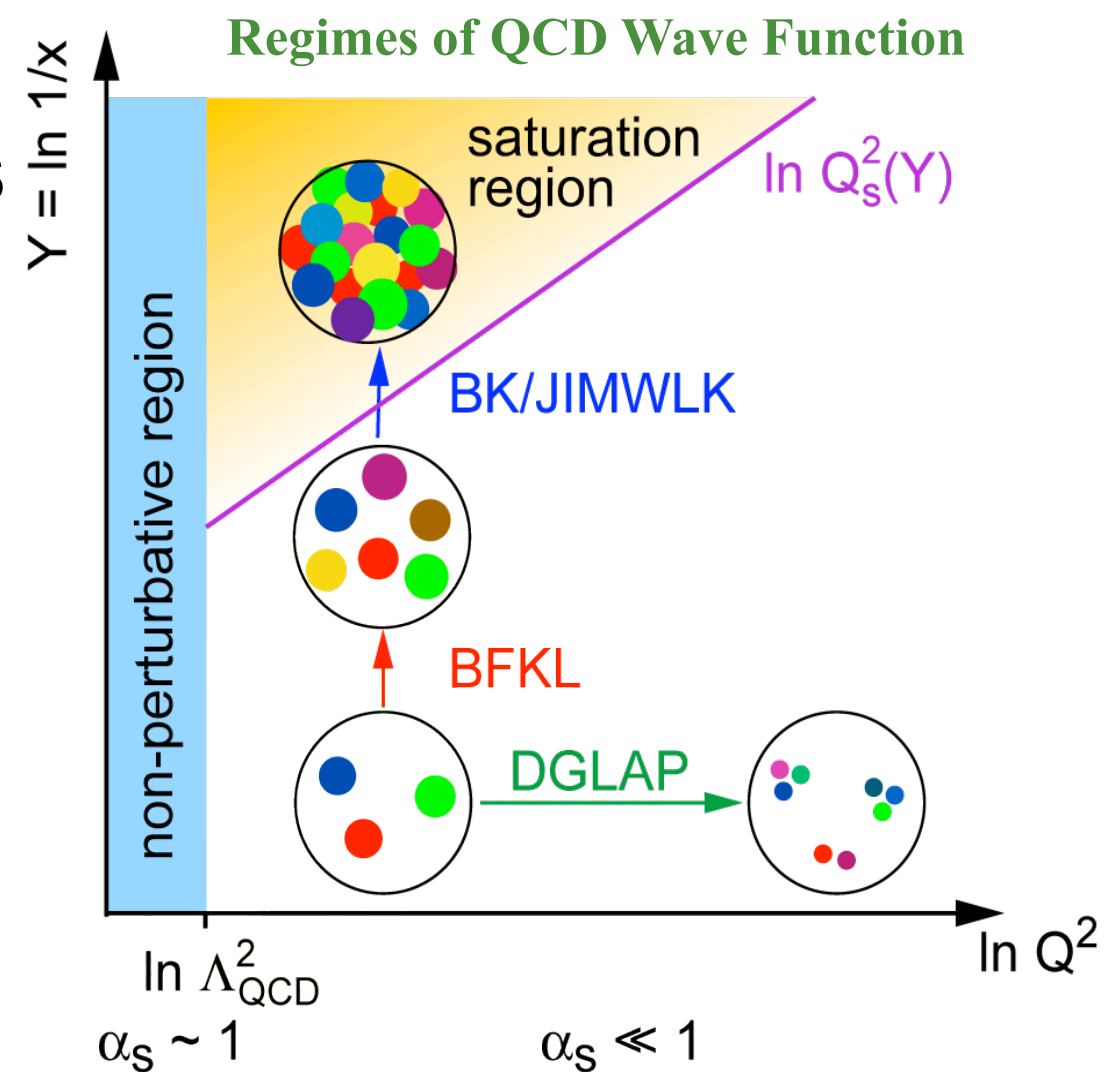
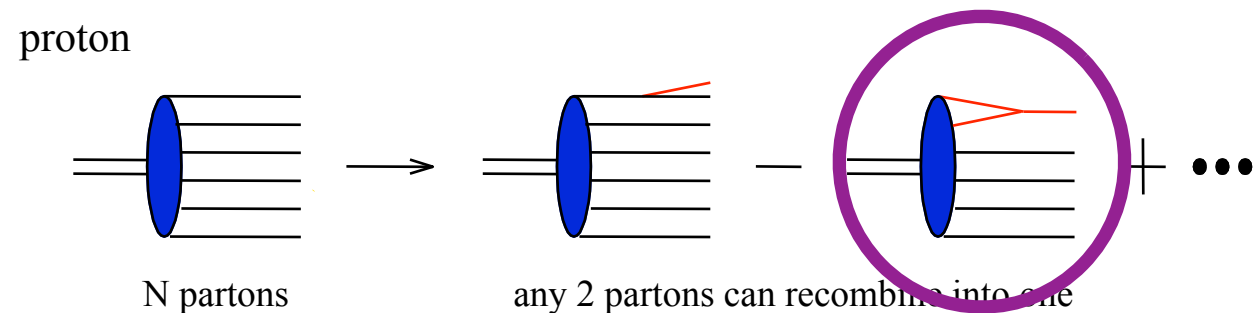
- explosion in colour field at low- $x$

- Non-linear **BK/JIMWLK** equations

➔ non-linearity  $\Rightarrow$  saturation

- Allows for the recombination of gluons in a dense gluonic medium

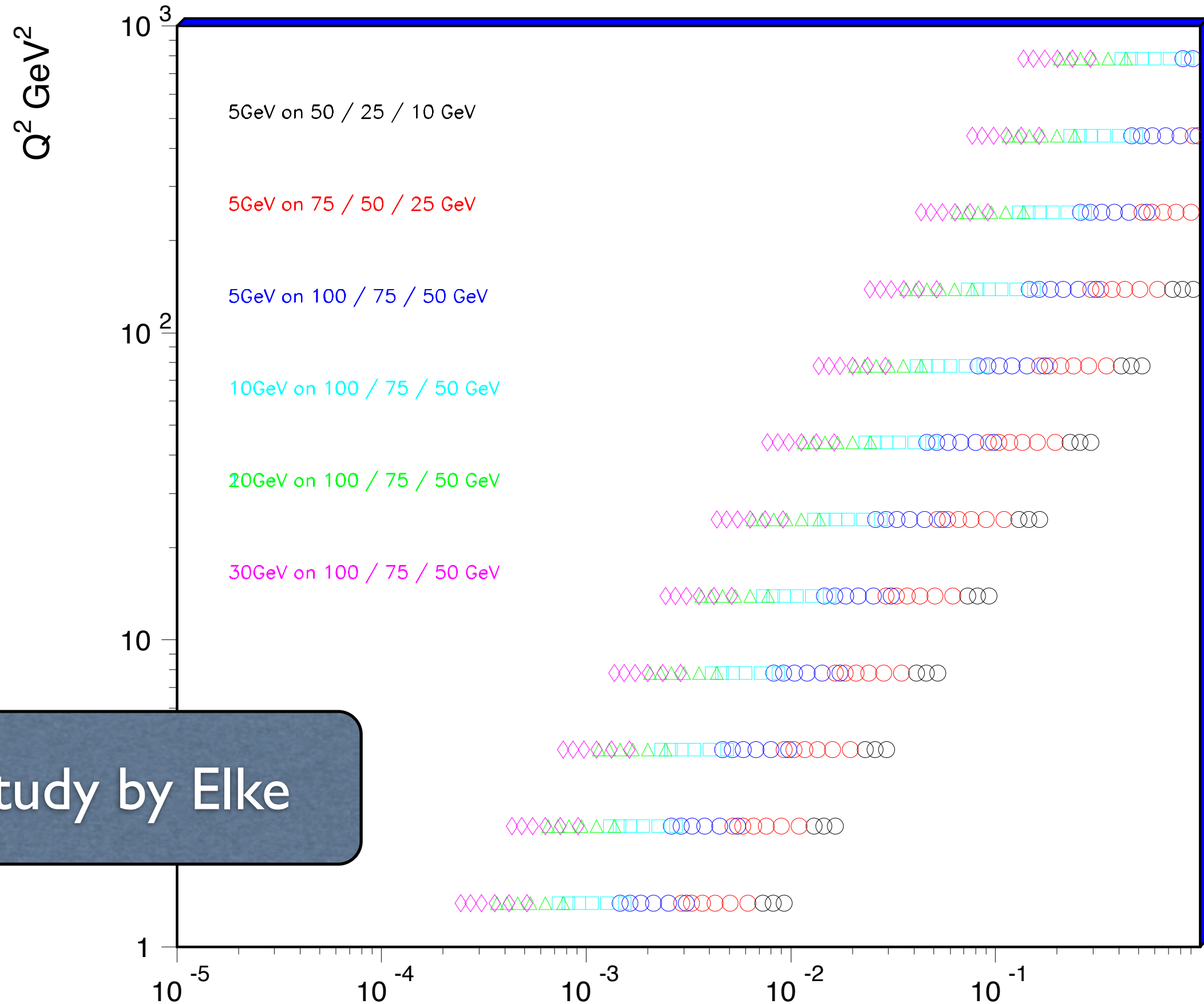
➔ characterised by the saturation scale,  $Q_s(x,A)$



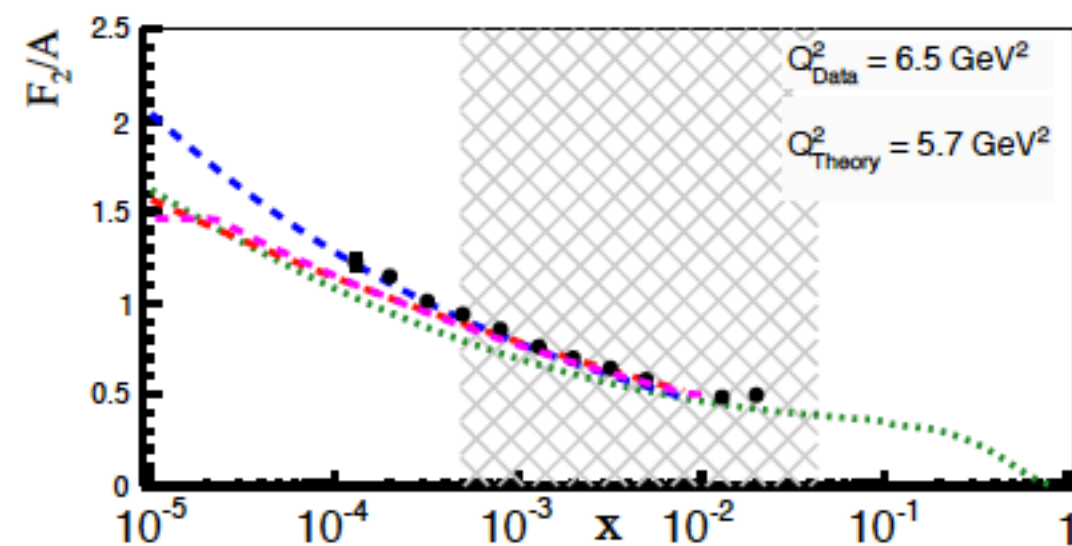
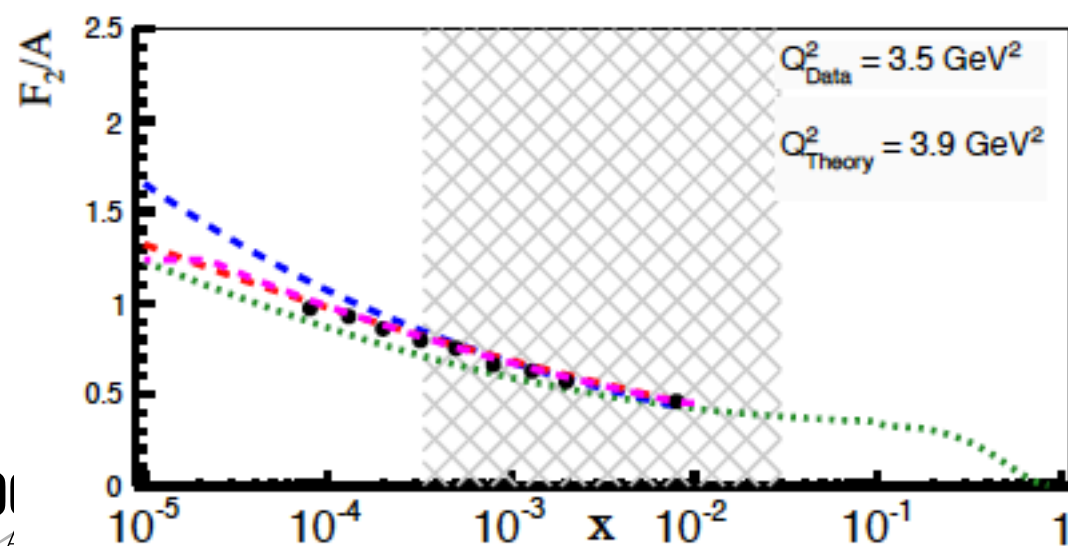
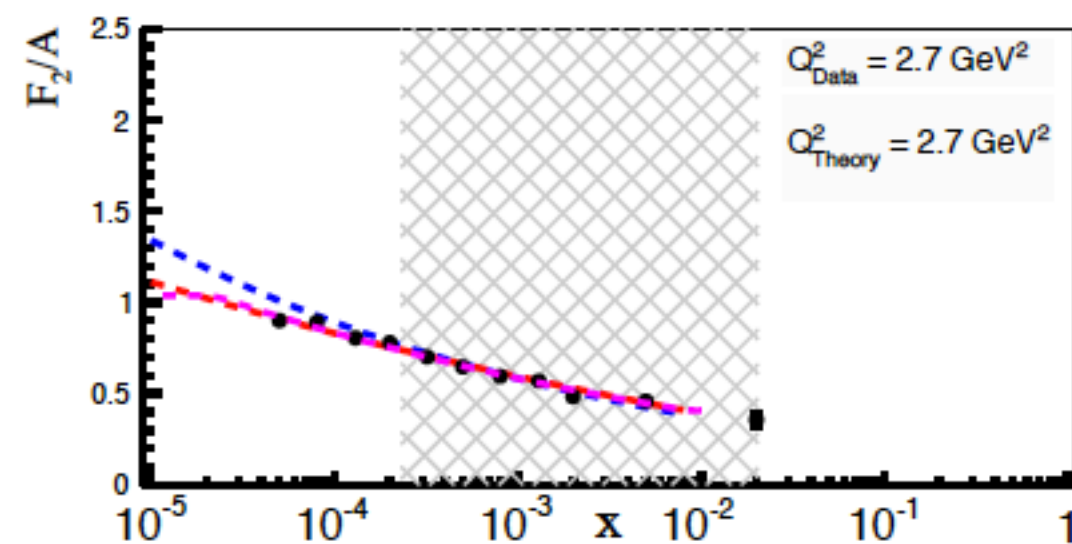
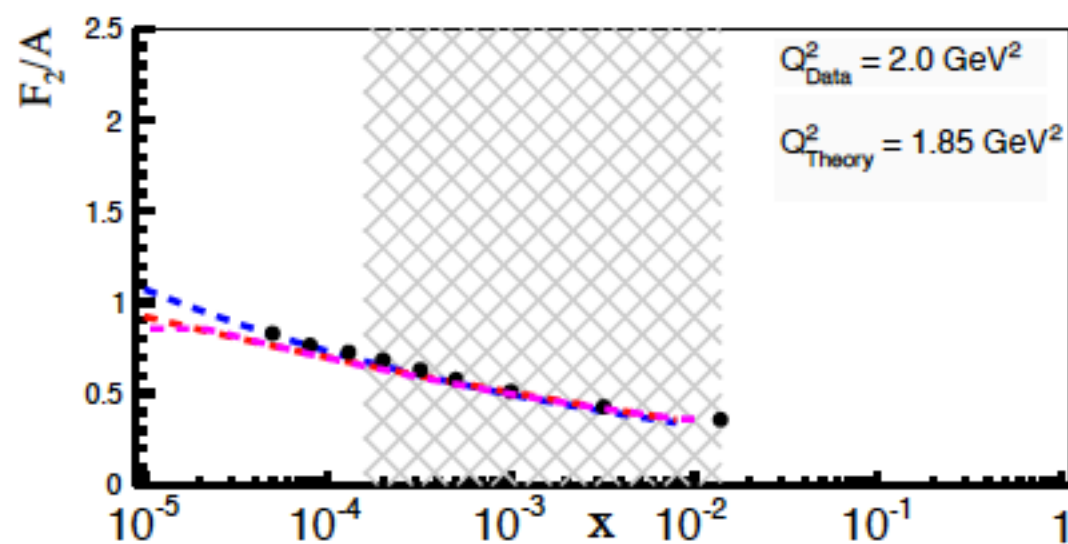
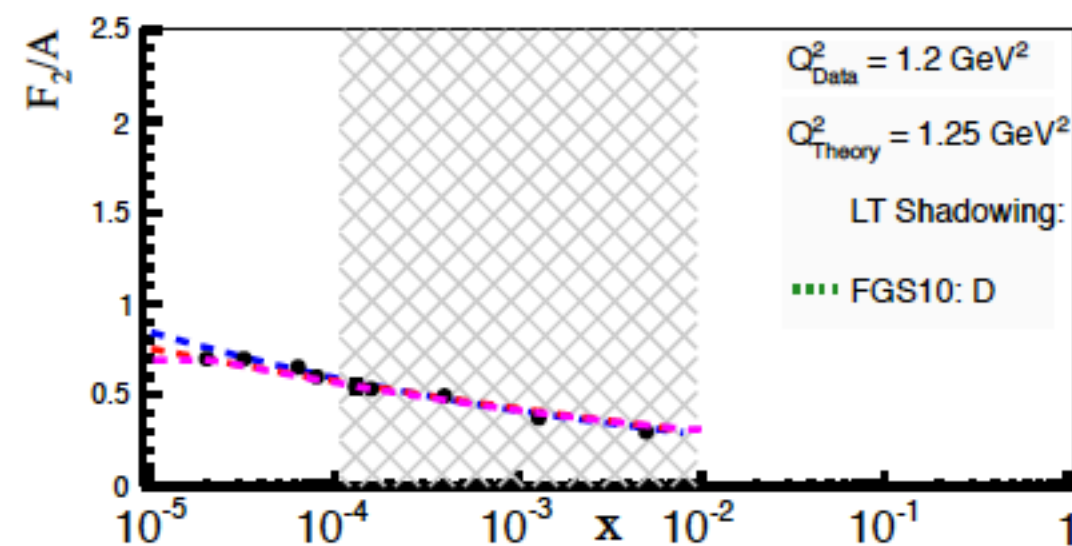
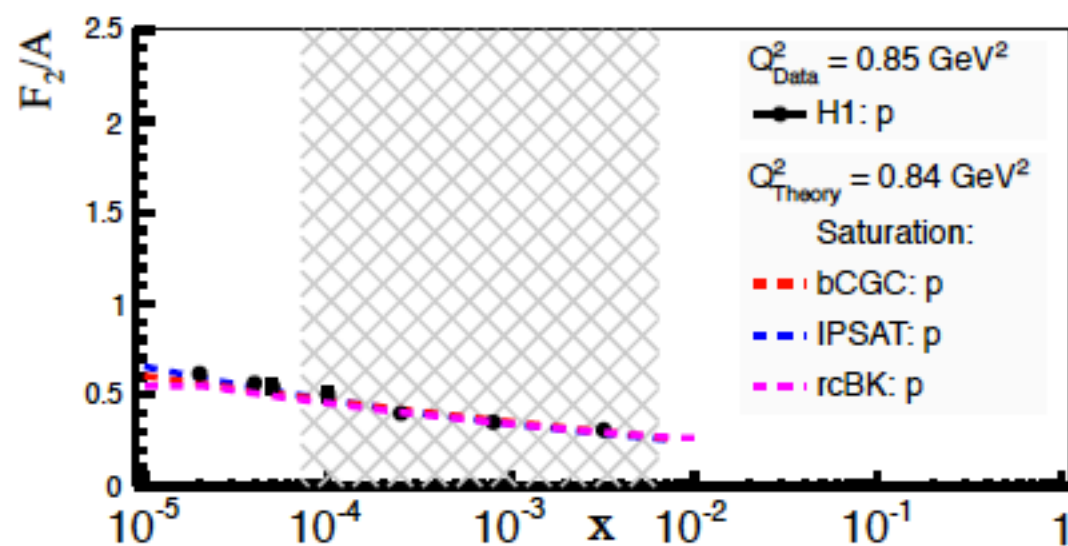
# Explanation of what's on the plots..

- Theory
  - ➡ Leading-Twist Shadowing
    - **FGS10** provided by Vadim Guzey
      - Evolved with a DGLAP evolution
  - ➡ Saturation, dipole models
    - **IPSat** provided by Tuomas Lappi (work by Henri Kowalski, Graeme Watt)
      - Evolved with a DGLAP evolution
      - Fit to ZEUS 96 data -  $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} \sim 1.2$
    - **bCGC** provided by Tuomas Lappi (work by Henri Kowalski, Graeme Watt)
      - “ad-hoc” approach to evolution but based on BK
      - Fit to ZEUS 96 data -  $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 1.62$
    - **rcBK** provided by Javier Albacete (AAQMS model)
      - Evolution along x with BK equation
      - Fit to H1+ZEUS combined 2006 data
- Experimental Data
  - ➡  $F_2$ : H1&ZEUS combined data from: <http://www-h1.desy.de/psfiles/papers/desy09-158.pdf>
  - ➡  $F_L$ : H1&ZEUS combined data from: <http://www-h1.desy.de/psfiles/papers/desy10-228.pdf>

# Hatched region - our $x$ - $Q^2$ acceptance for $F_L$ and $F_2$

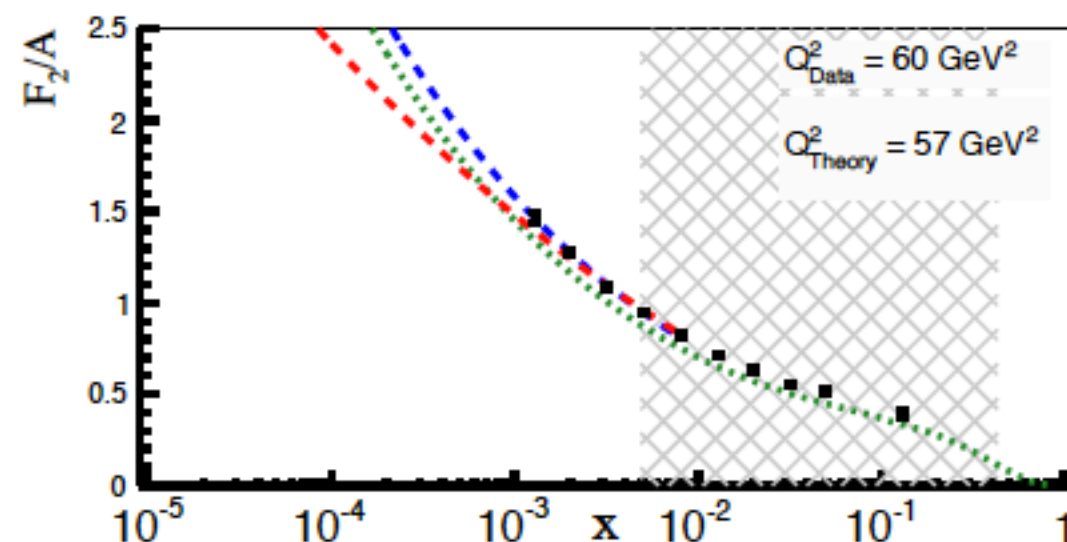
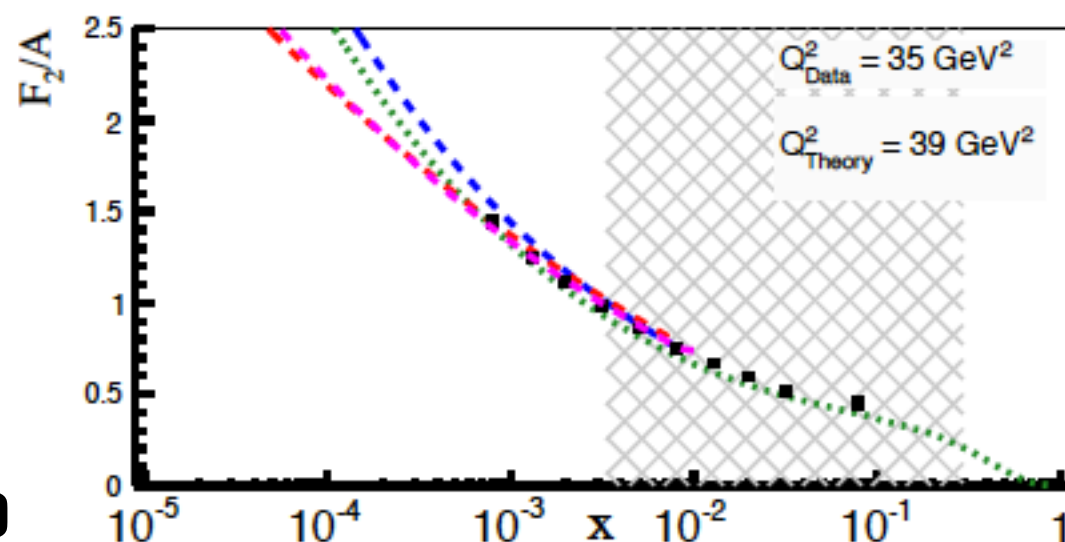
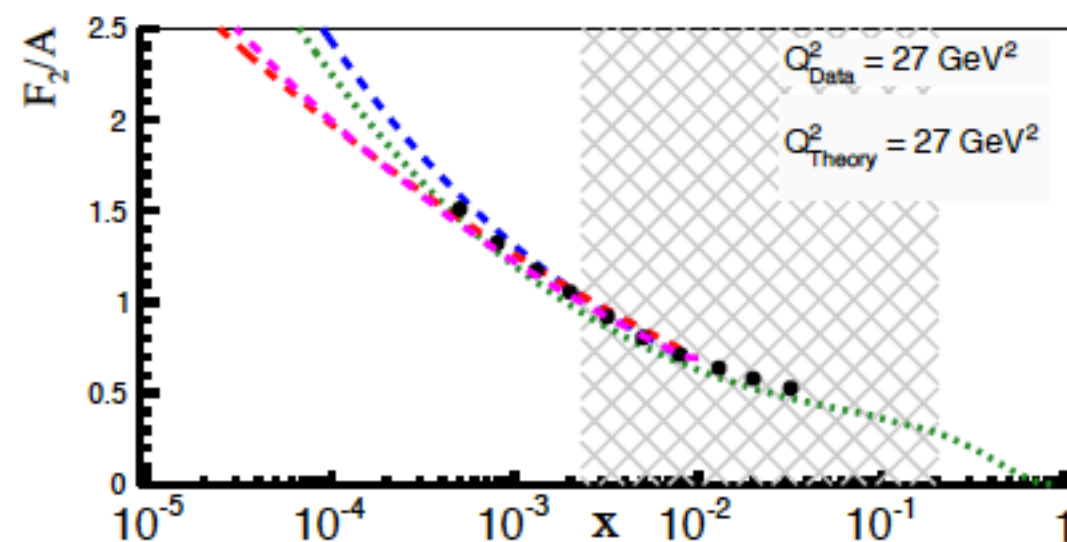
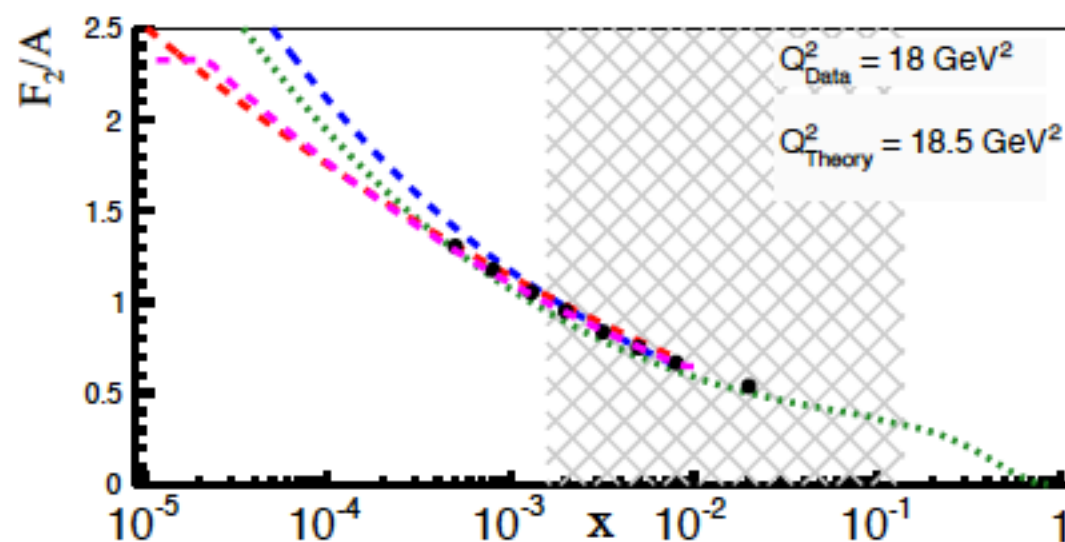
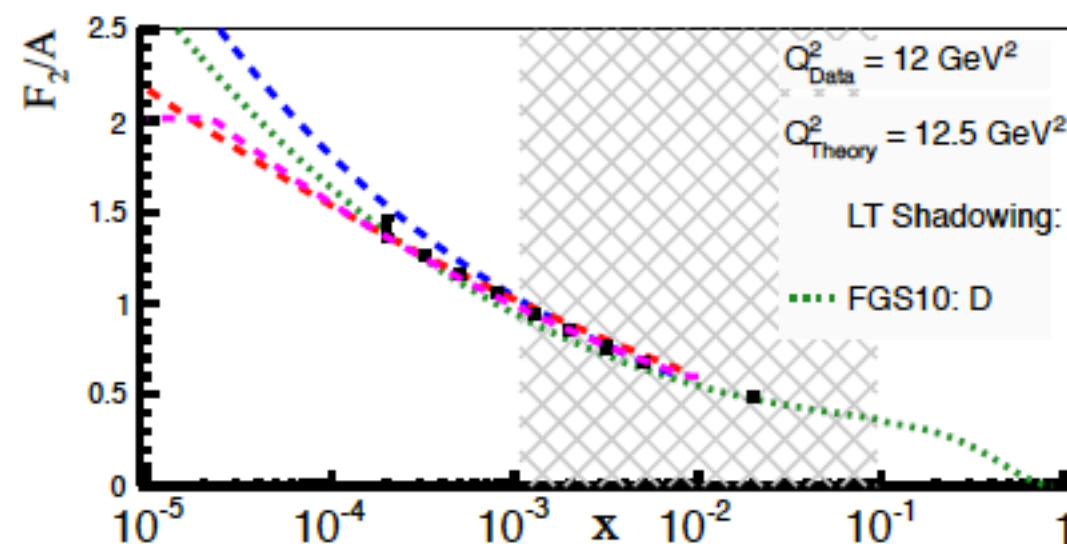
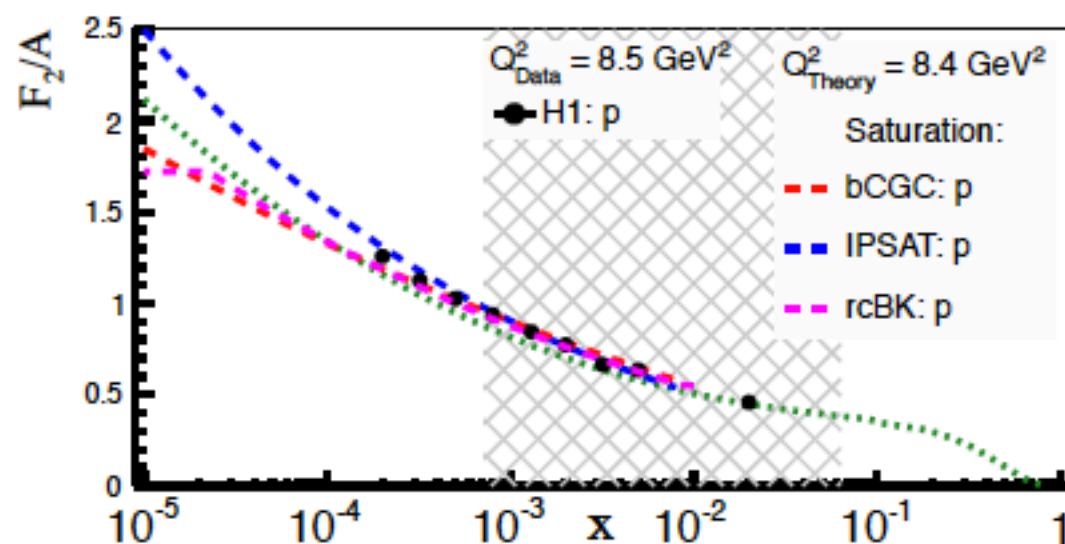


$$F_2(p,D) - 0.8 < Q^2 < 6$$



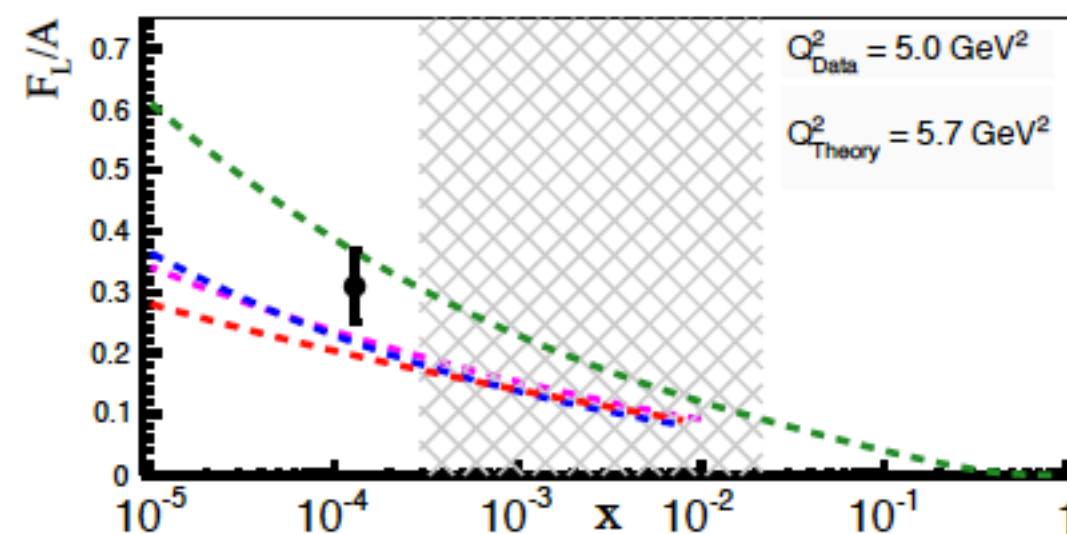
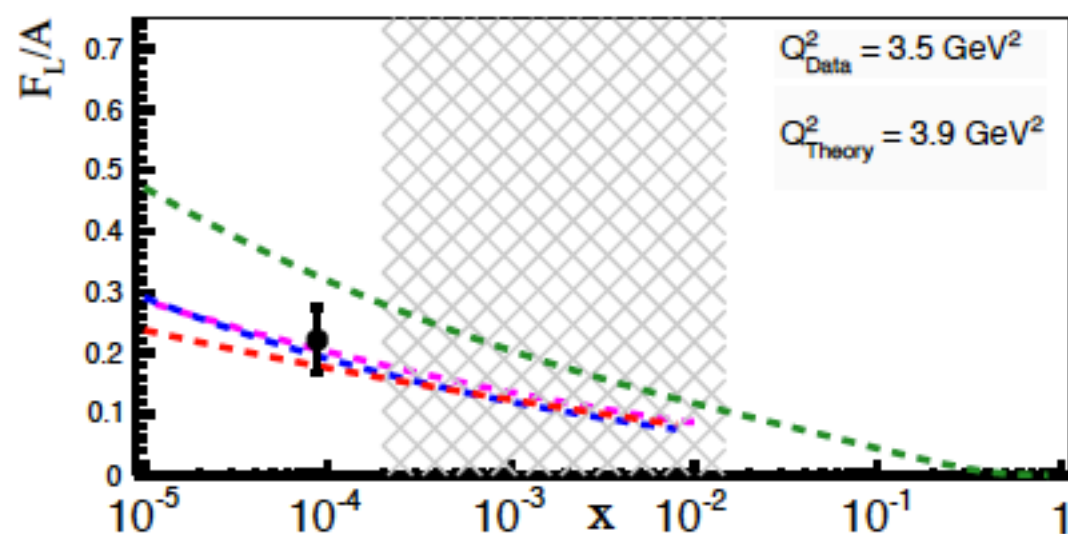
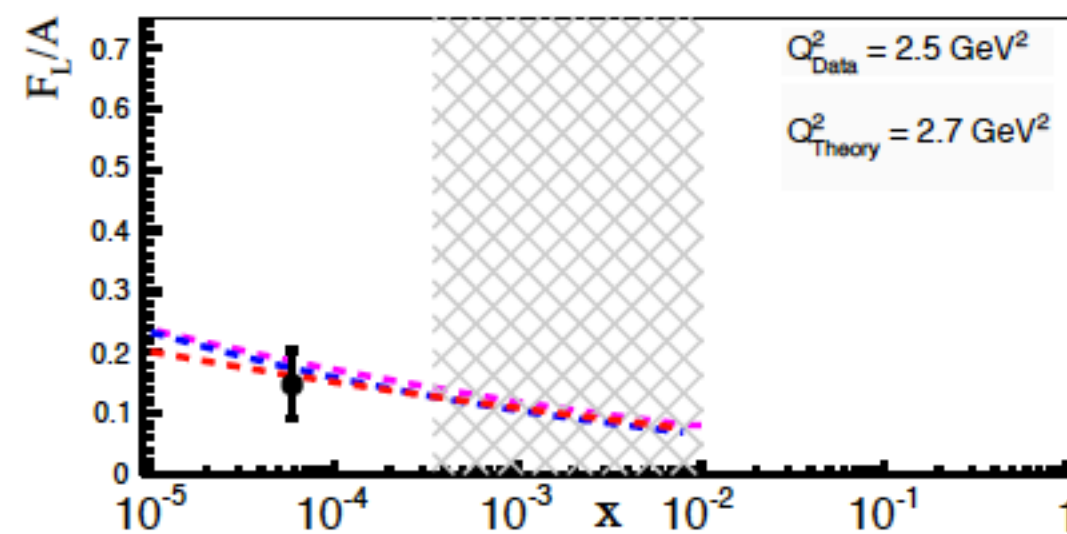
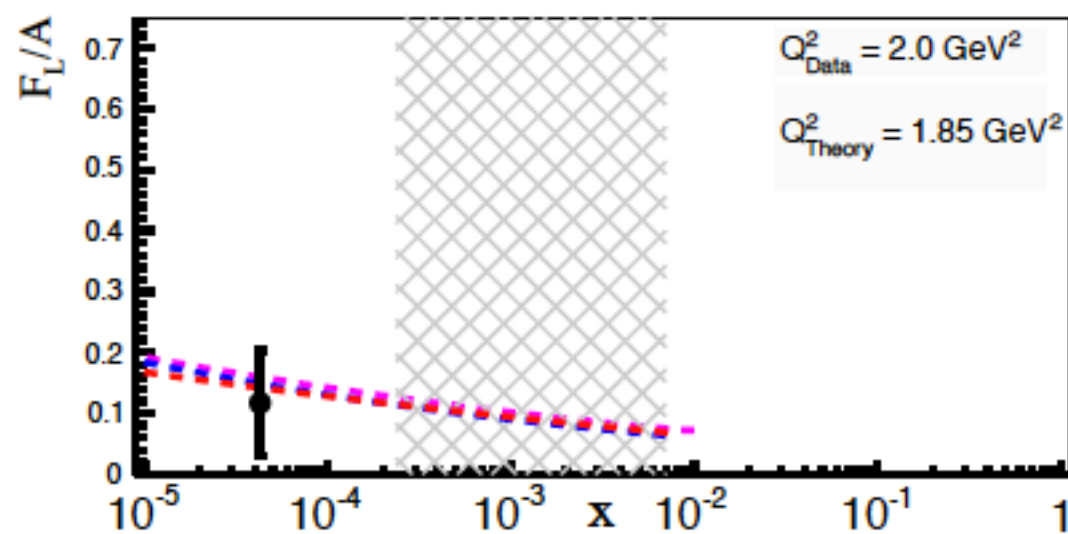
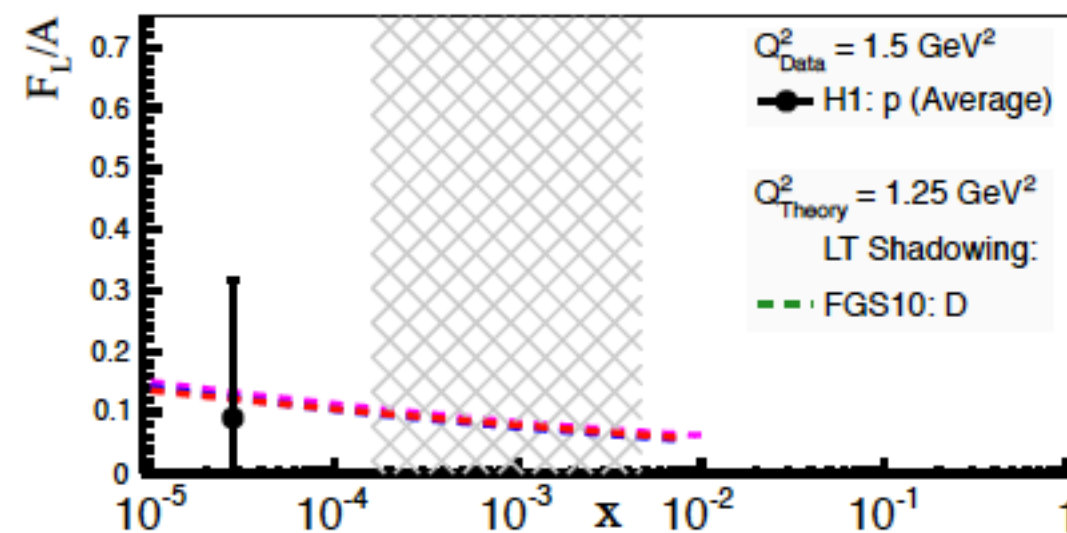
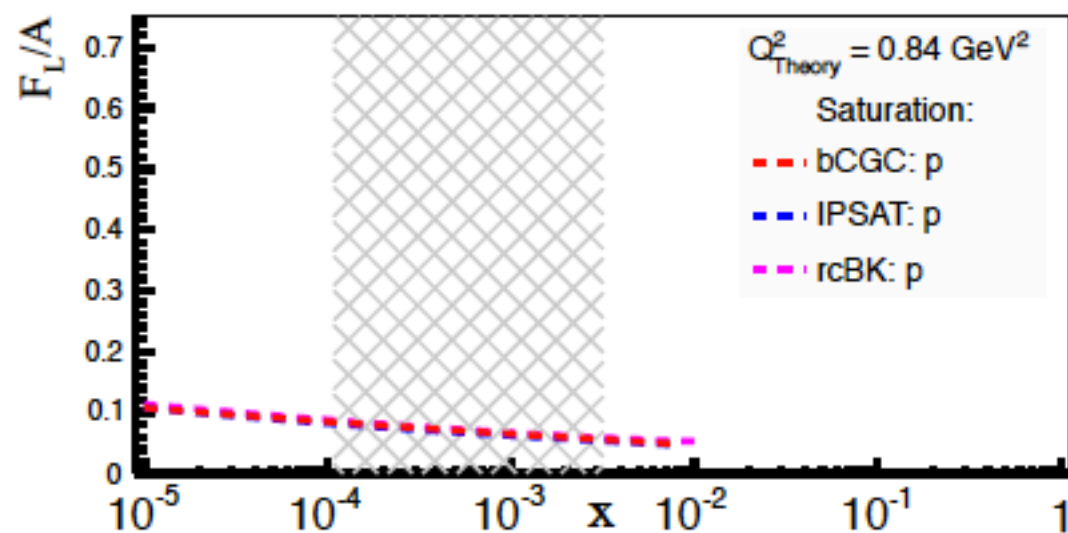


# $F_2(p,D) - 8 < Q^2 < 60$

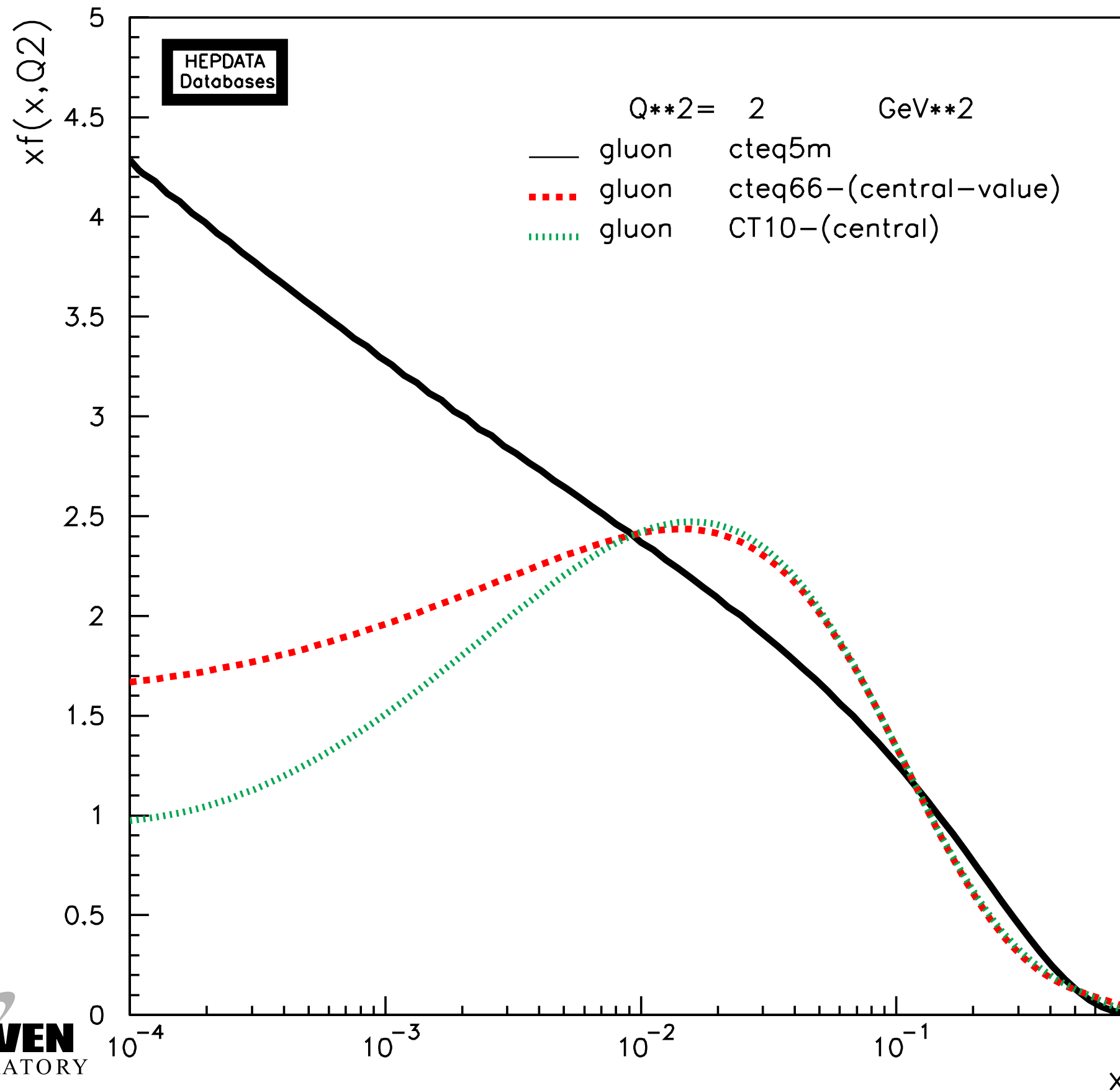




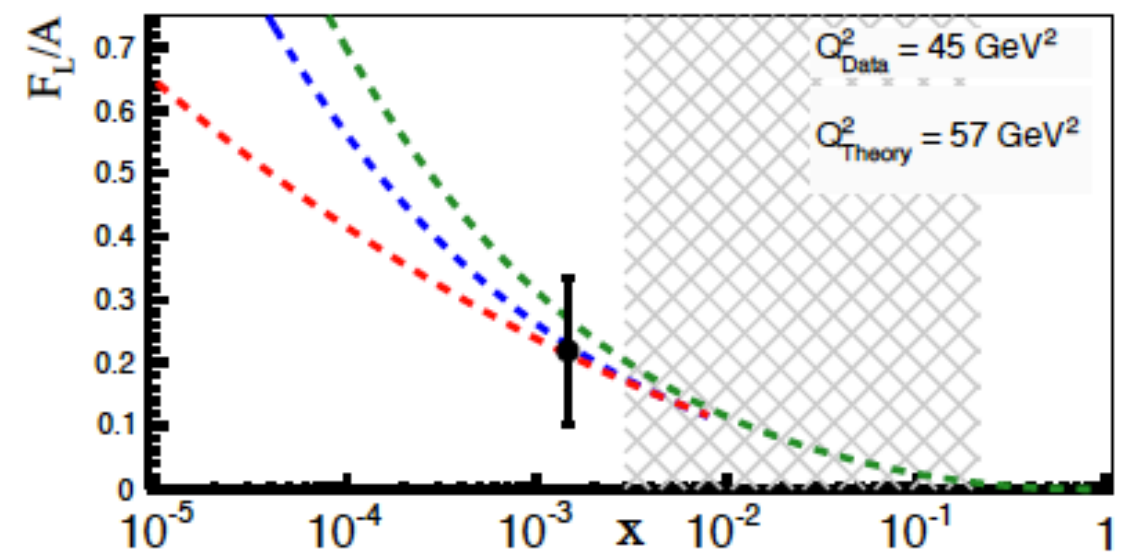
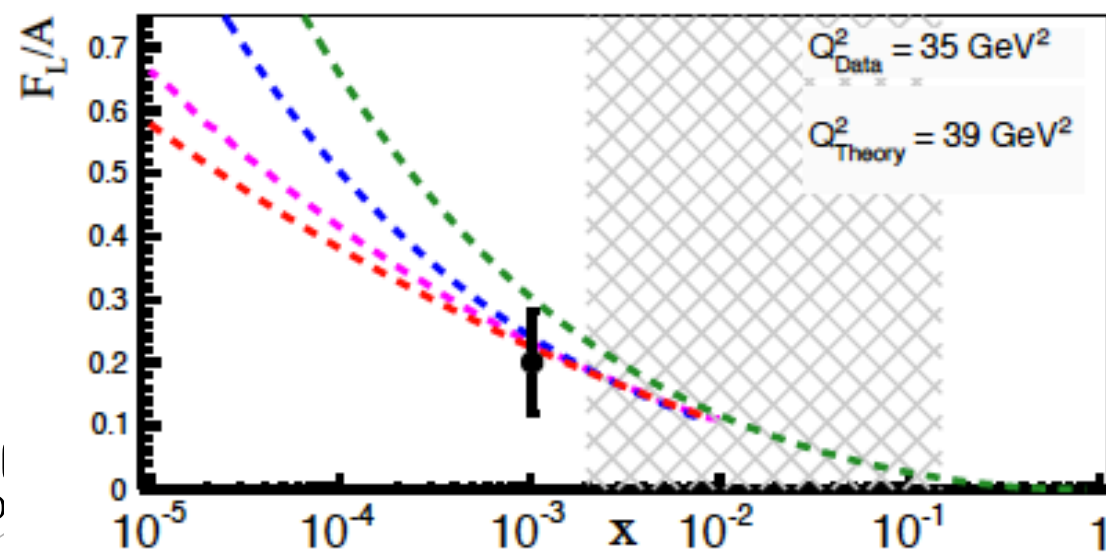
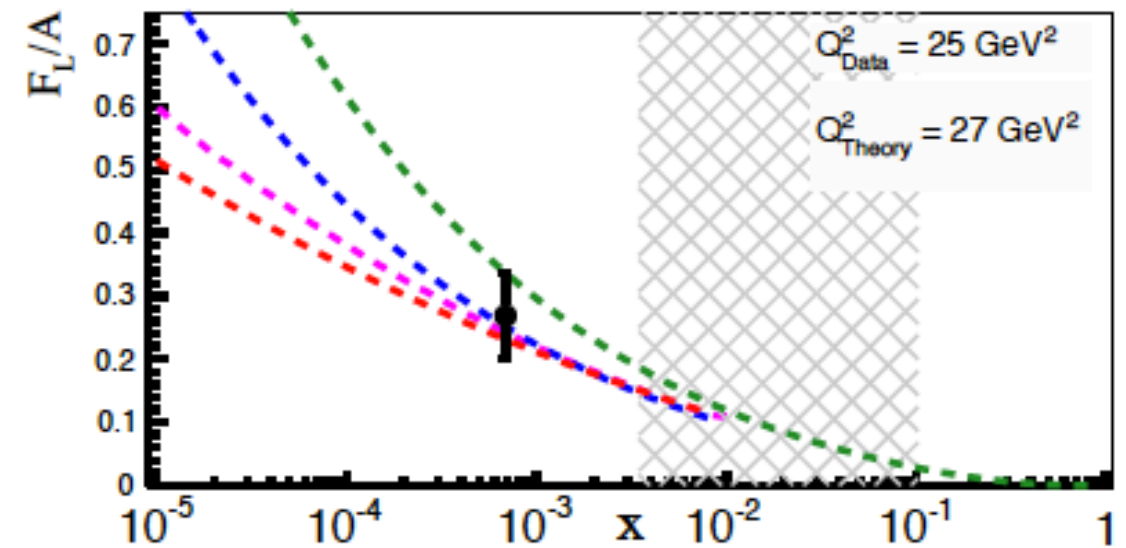
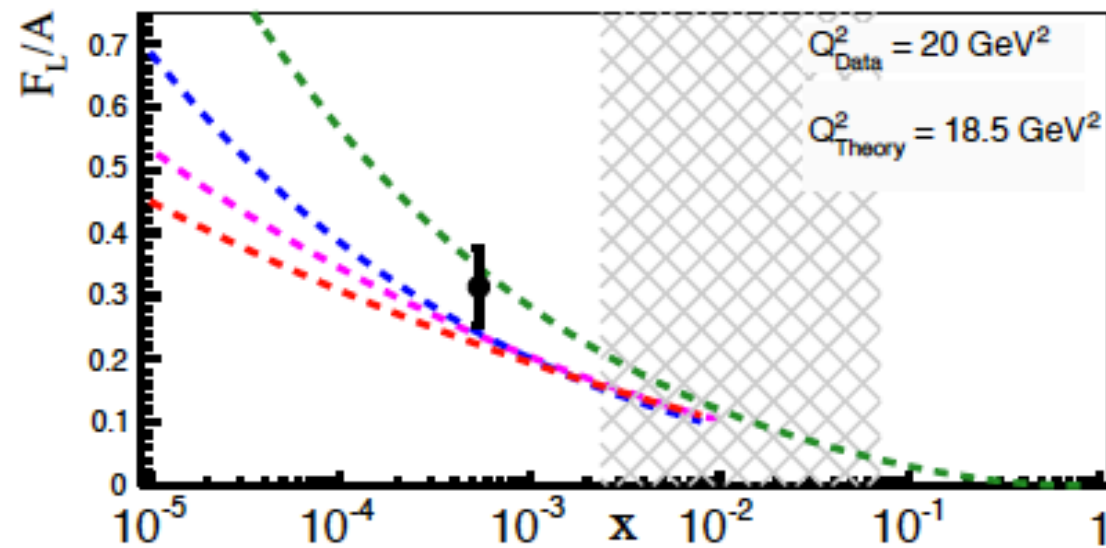
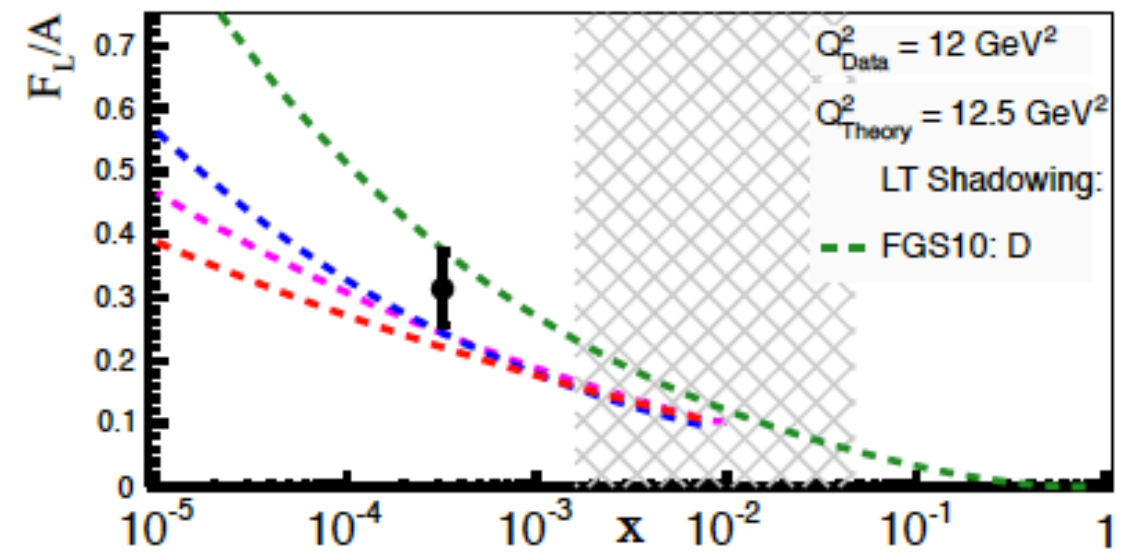
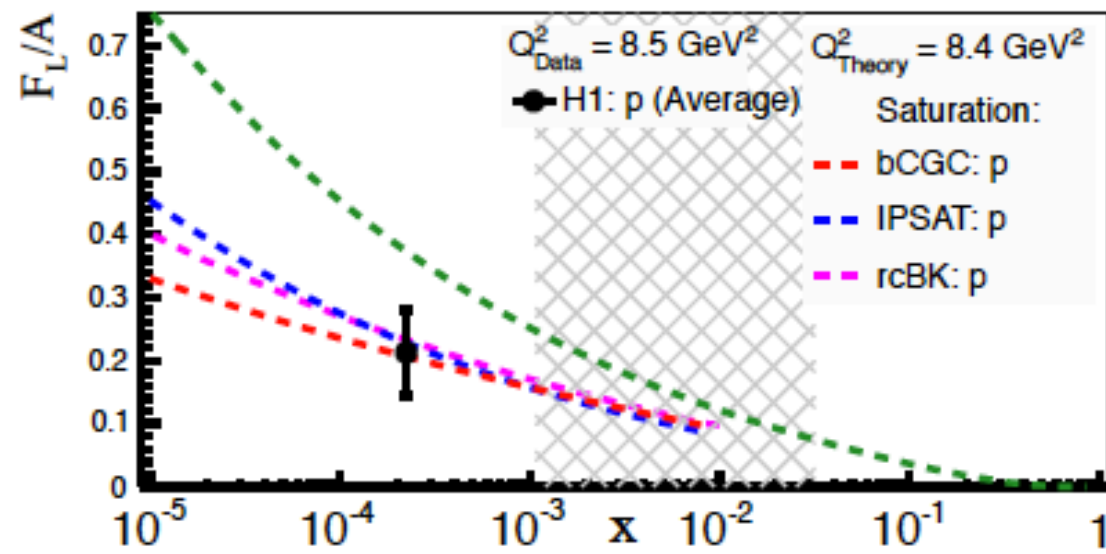
$$F_L(p,D) - 0.8 < Q^2 < 6$$



# Input PDFs in FGS10 model

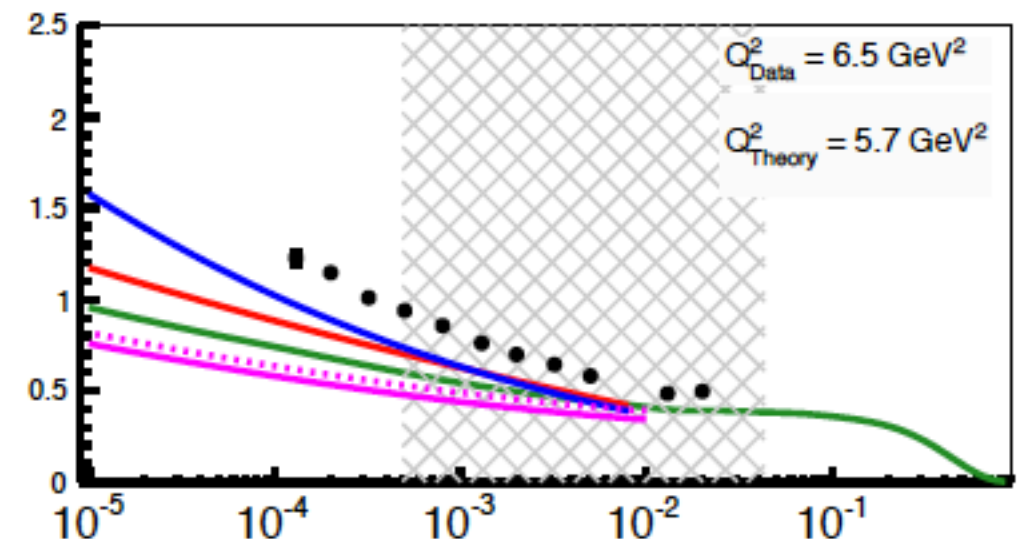
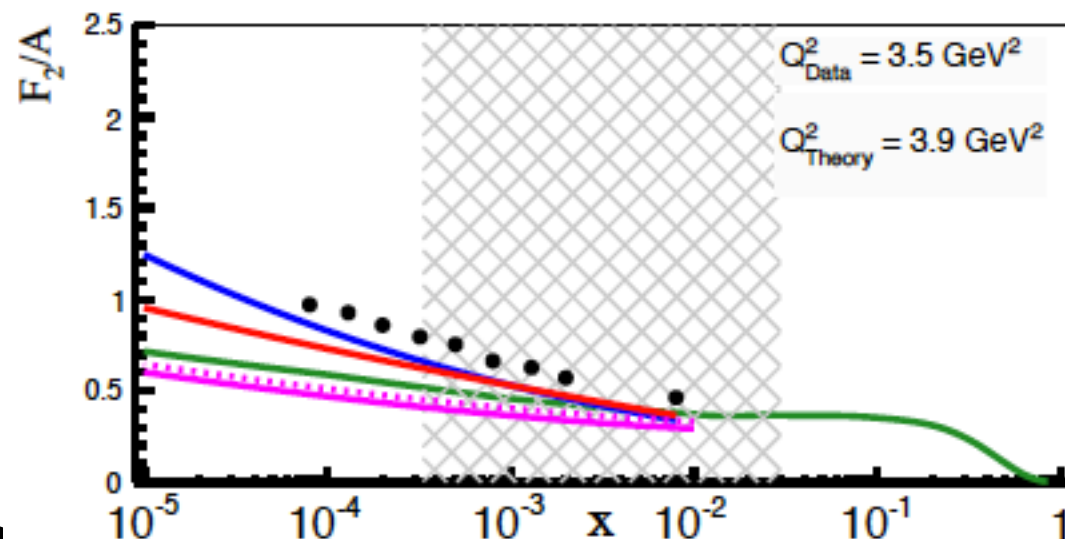
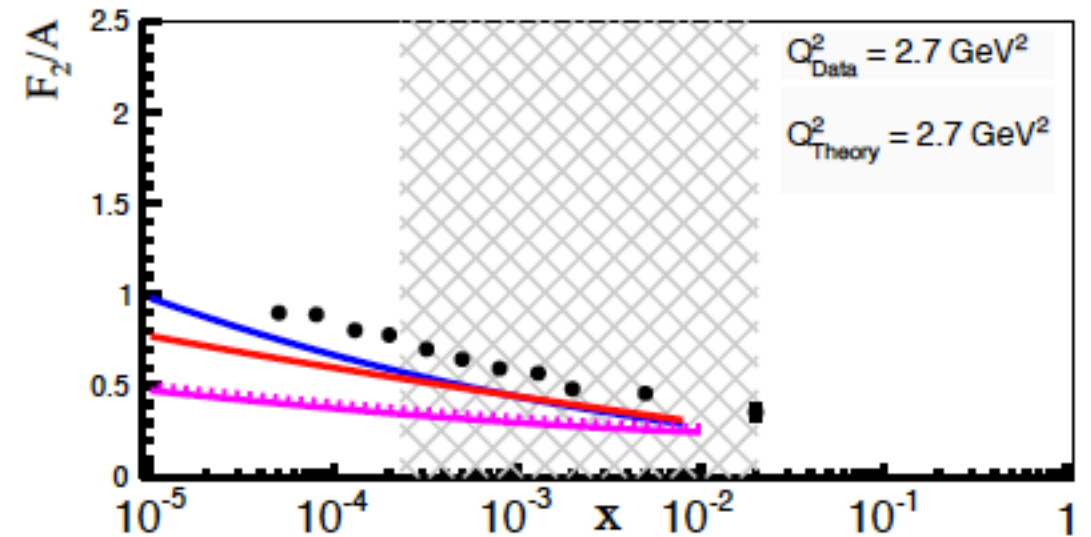
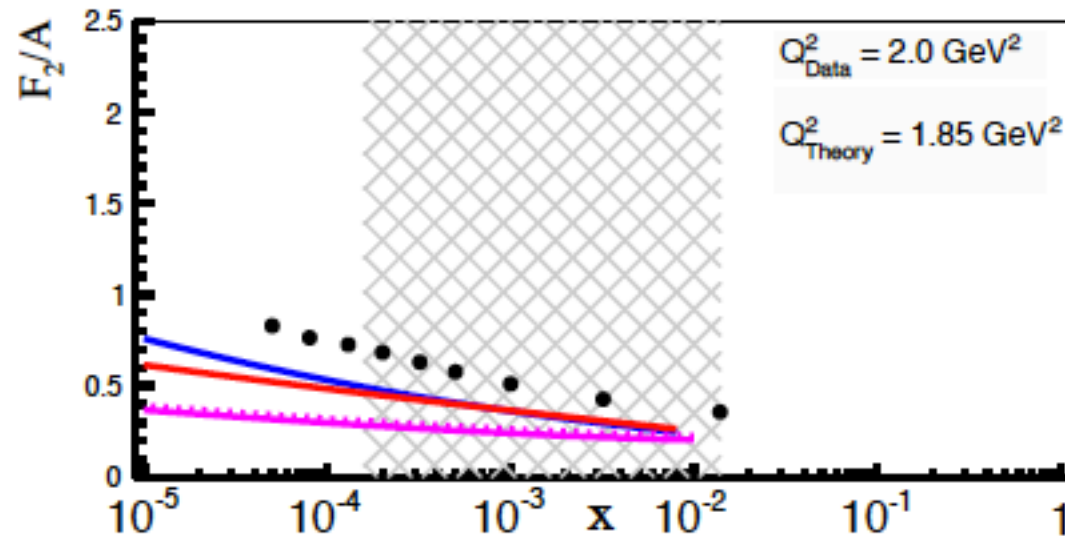
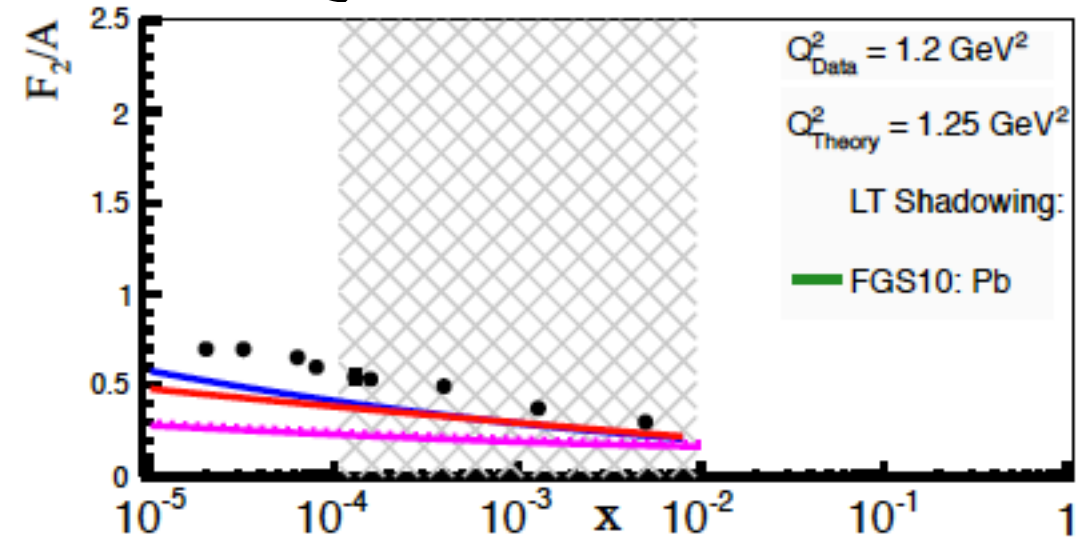
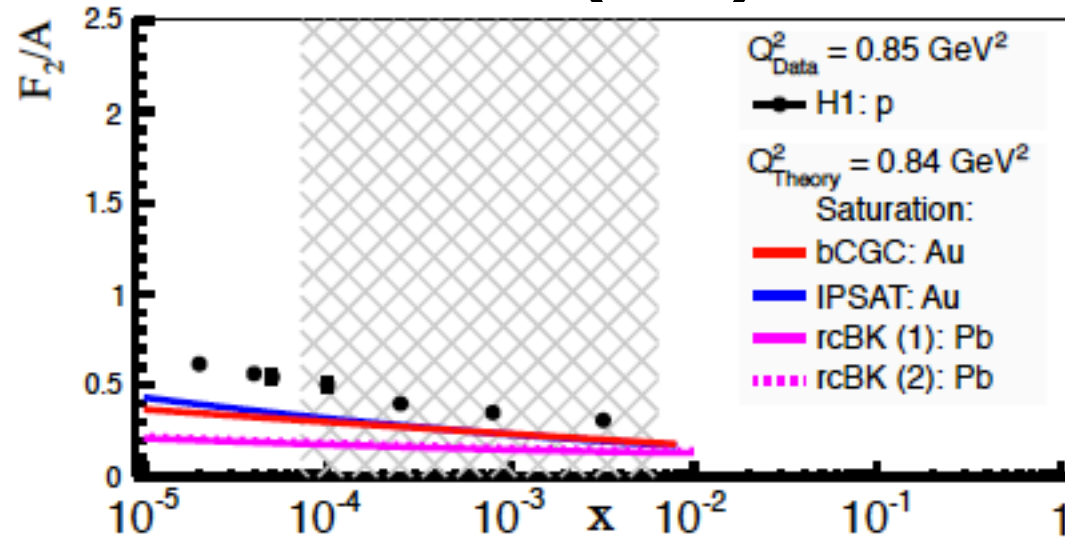


# $F_L(p,D) - 8 < Q^2 < 60$

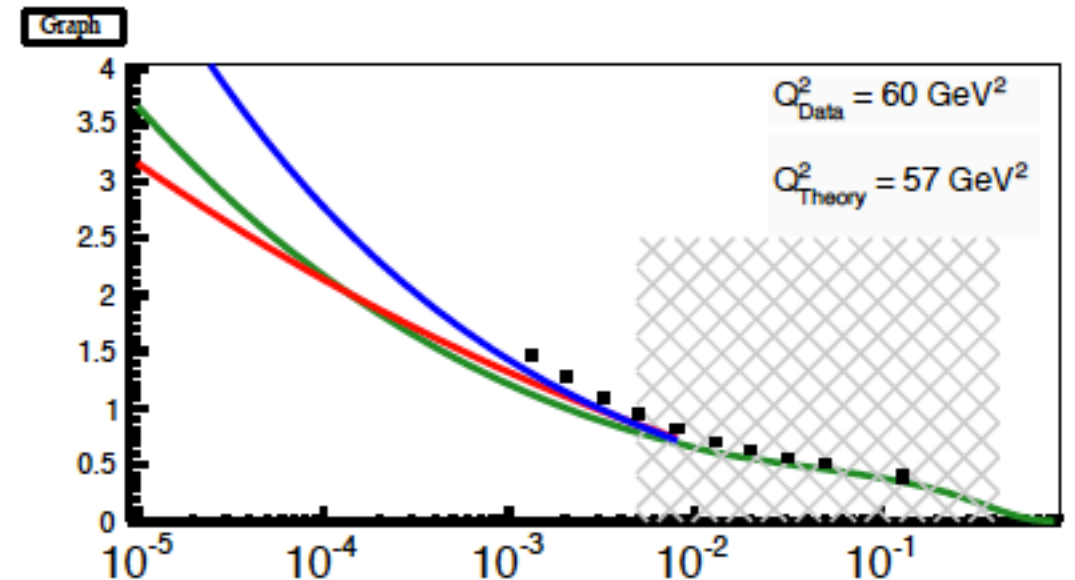
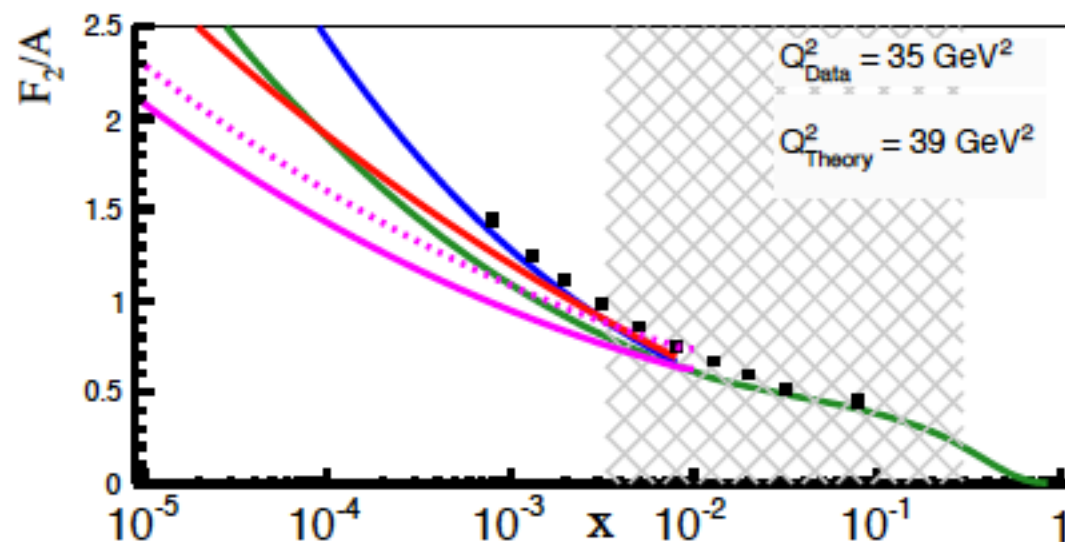
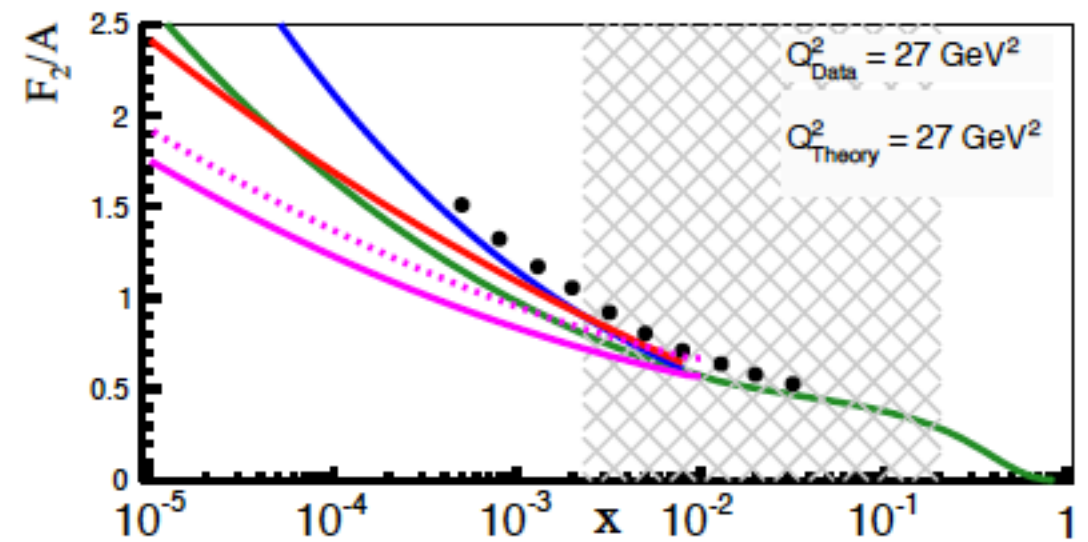
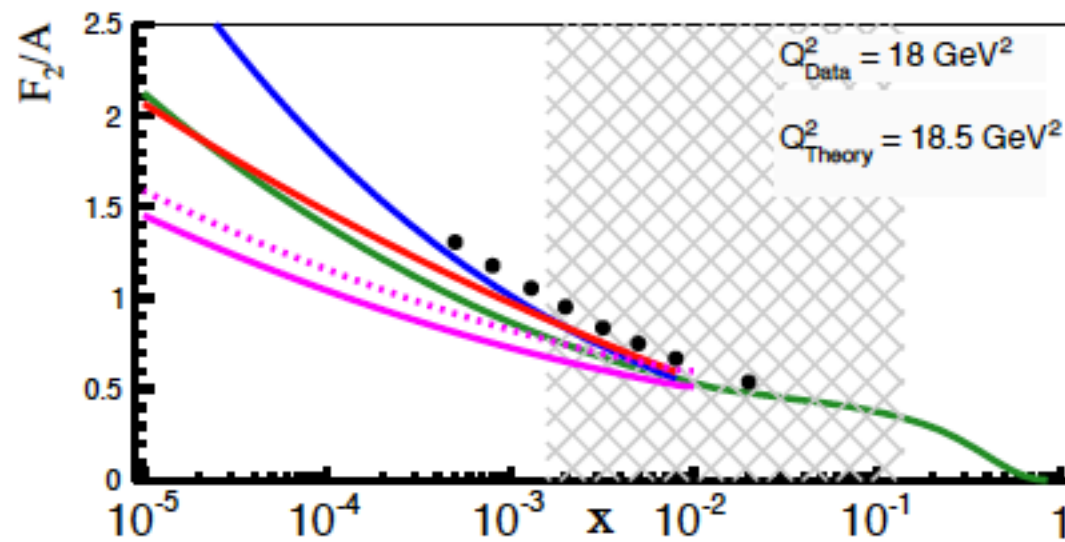
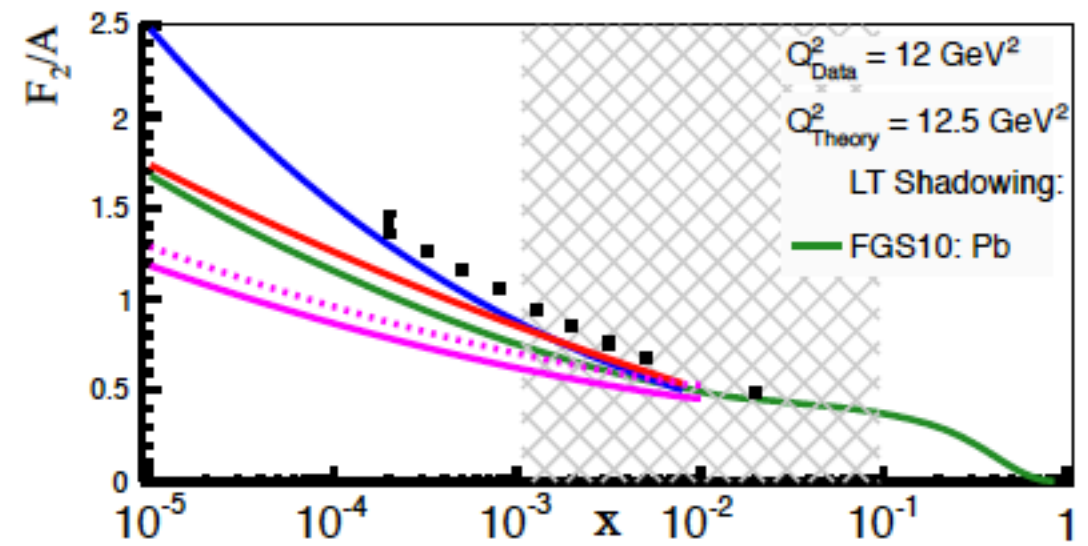
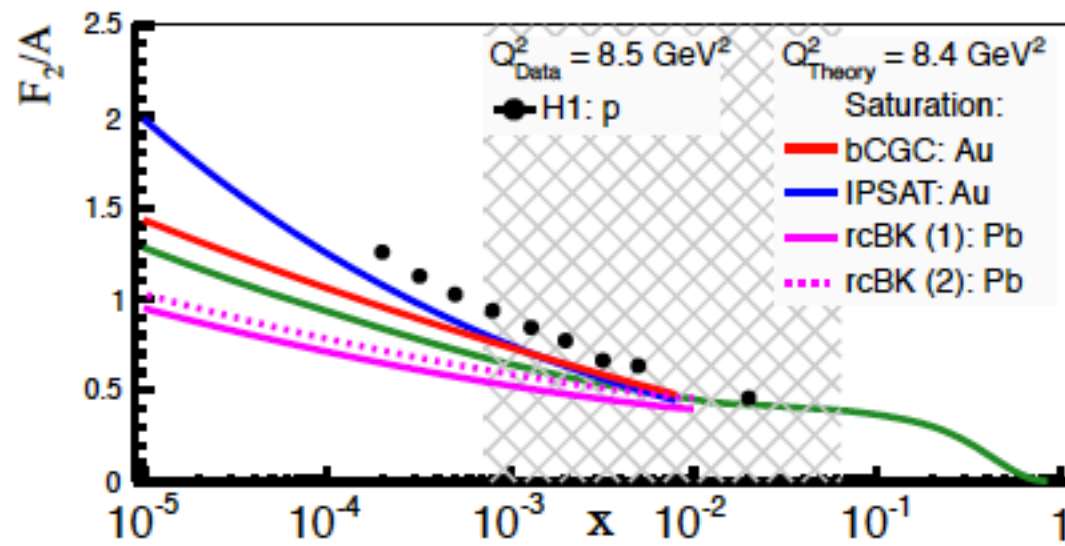




$$F_2(A)/A - 0.8 < Q^2 < 6$$

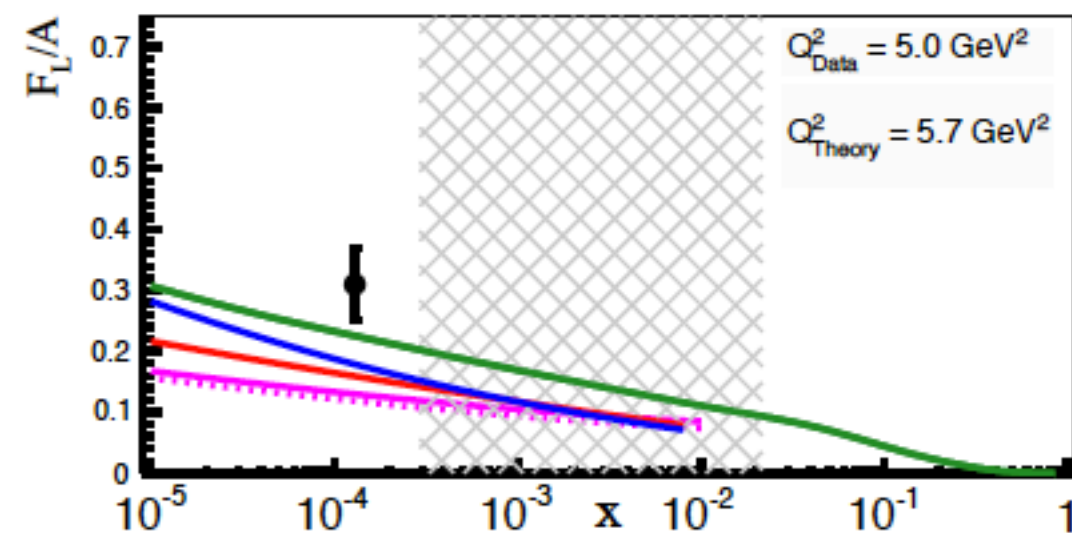
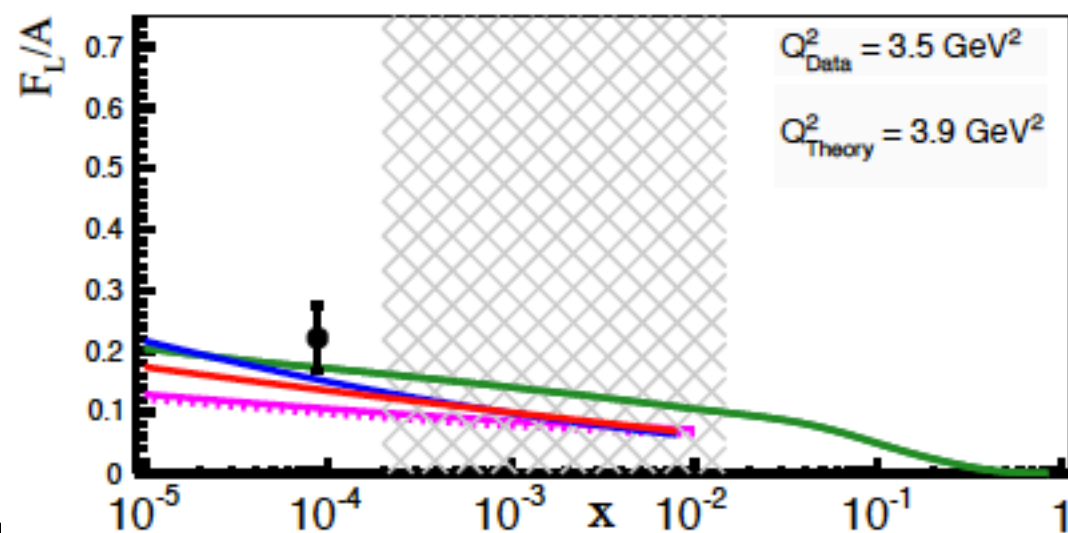
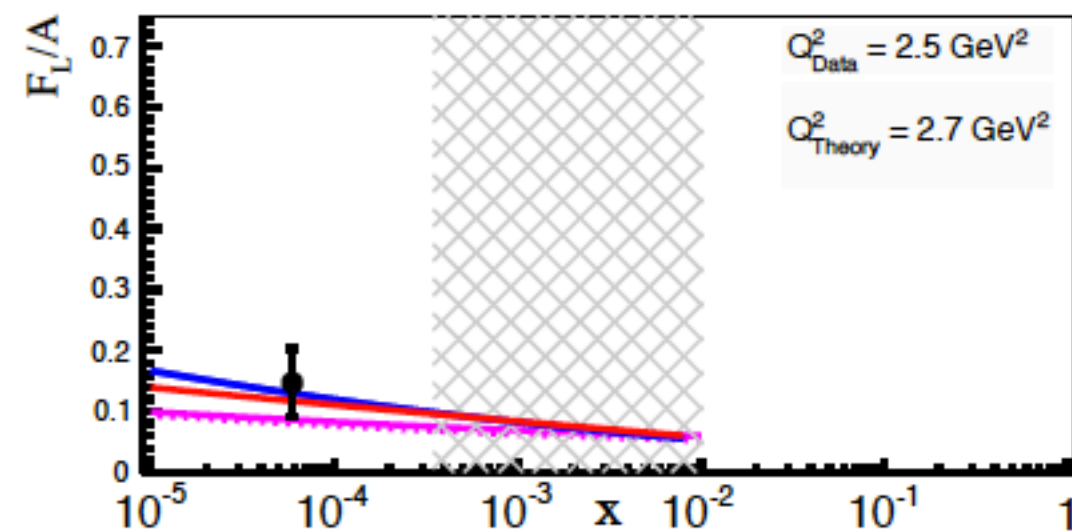
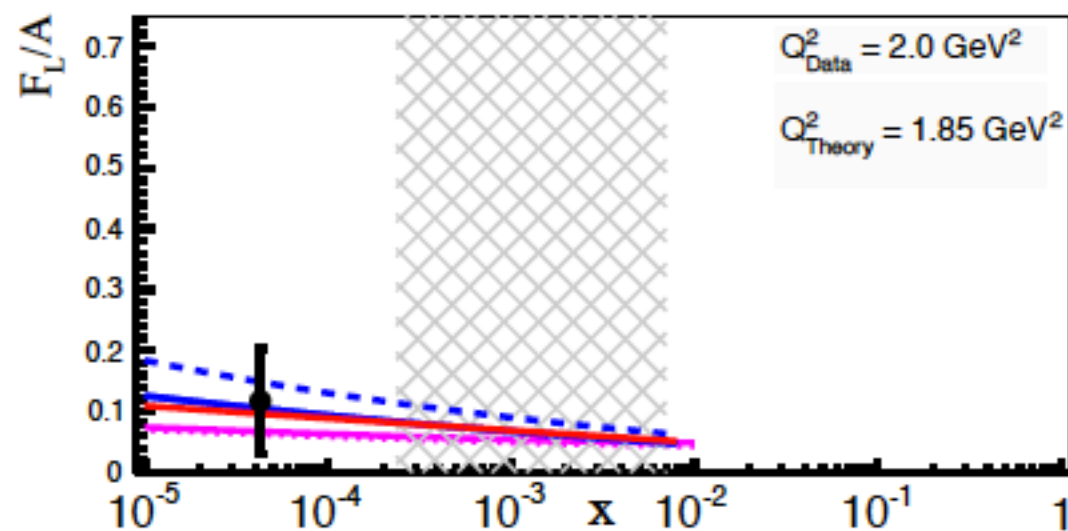
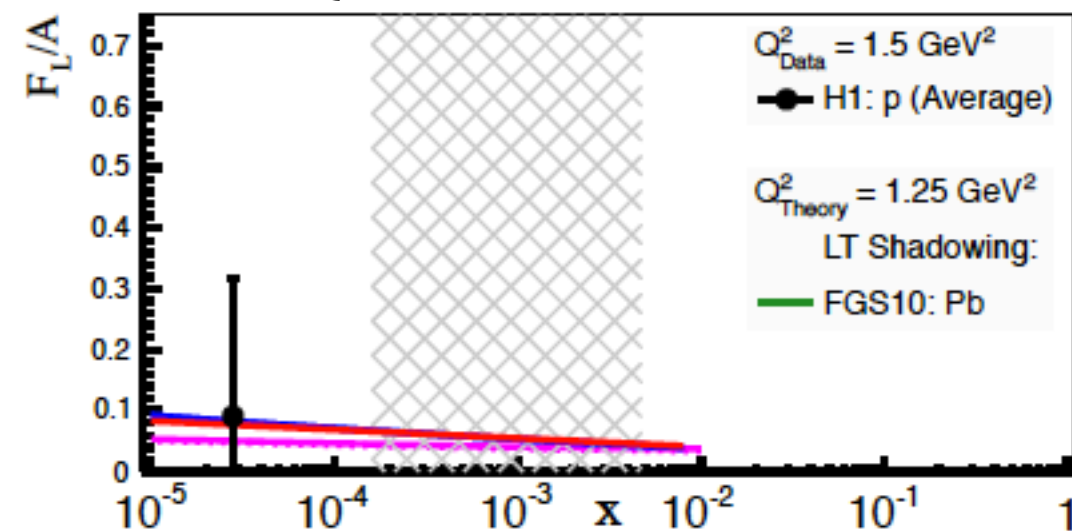
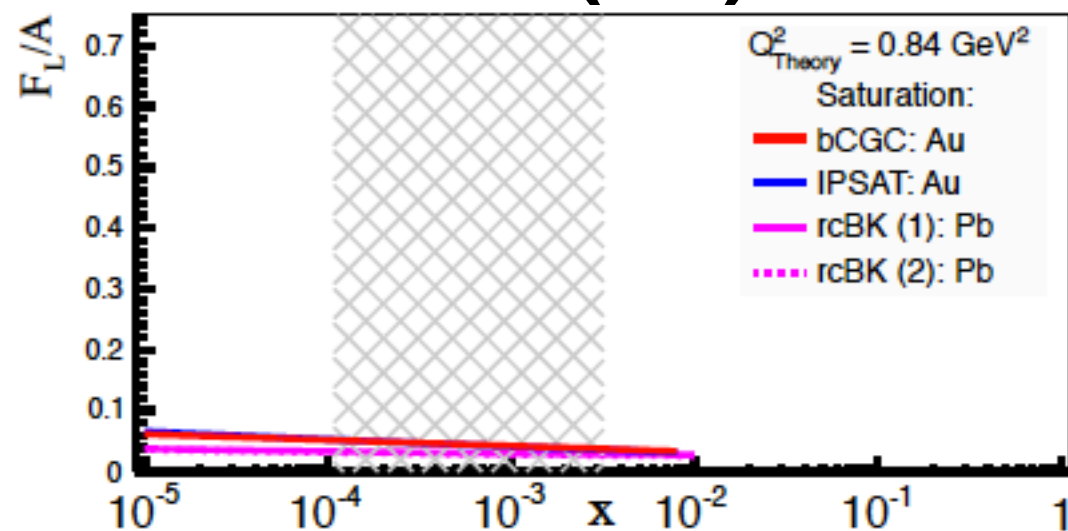


$$F_2(A)/A - 8 < Q^2 < 60$$



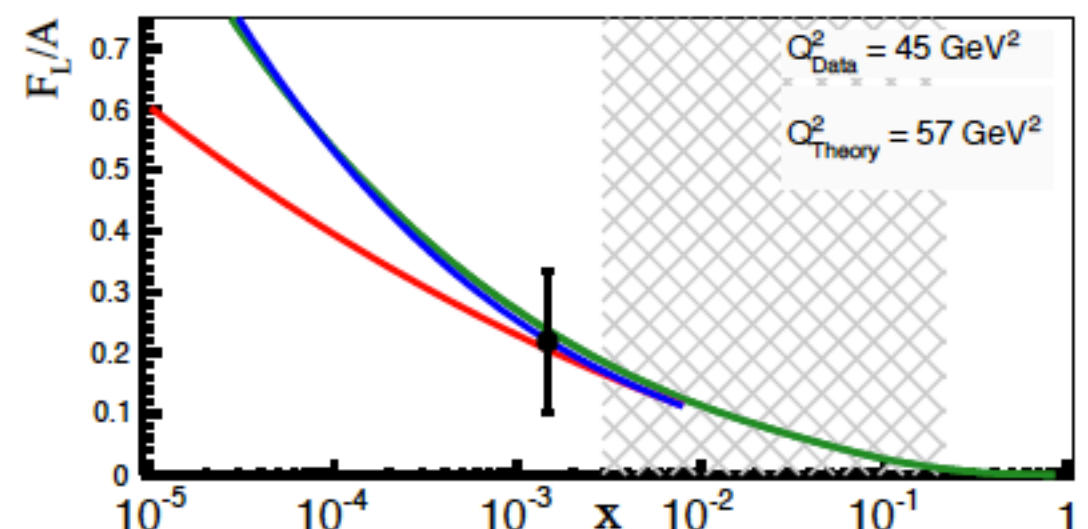
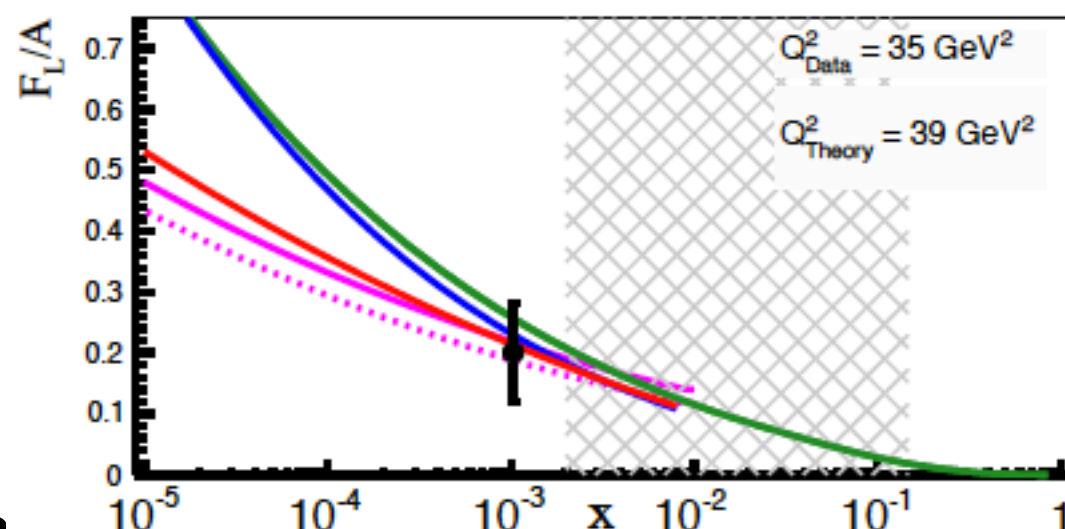
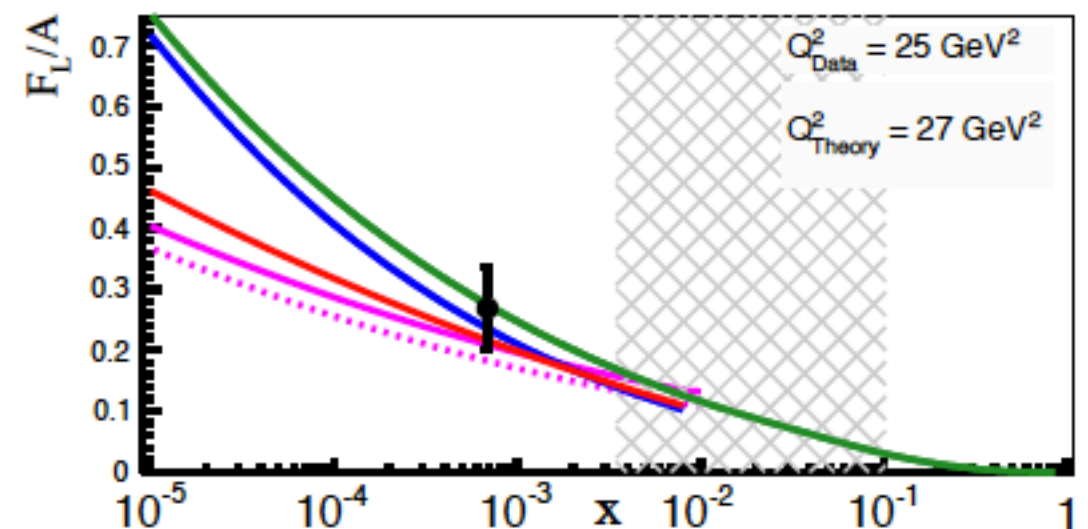
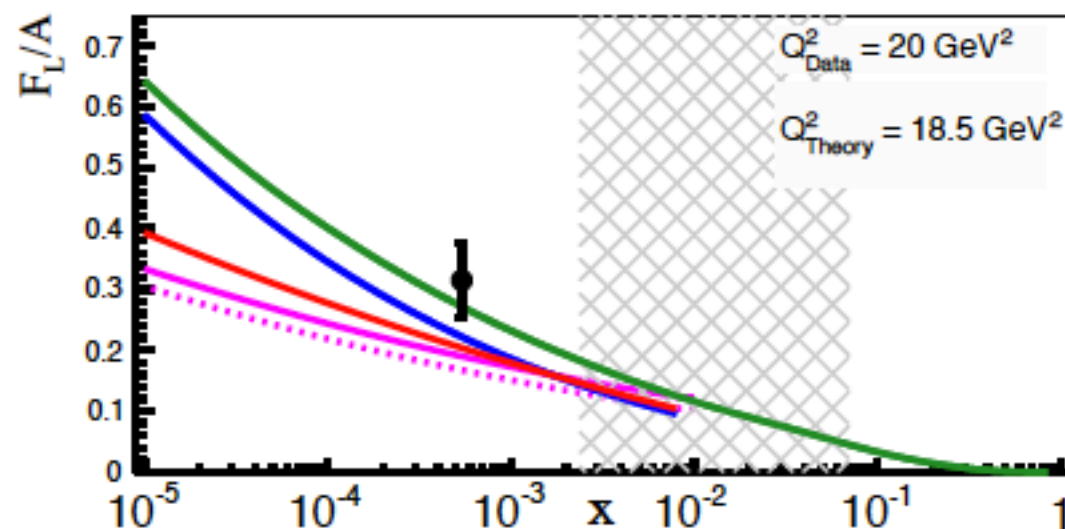
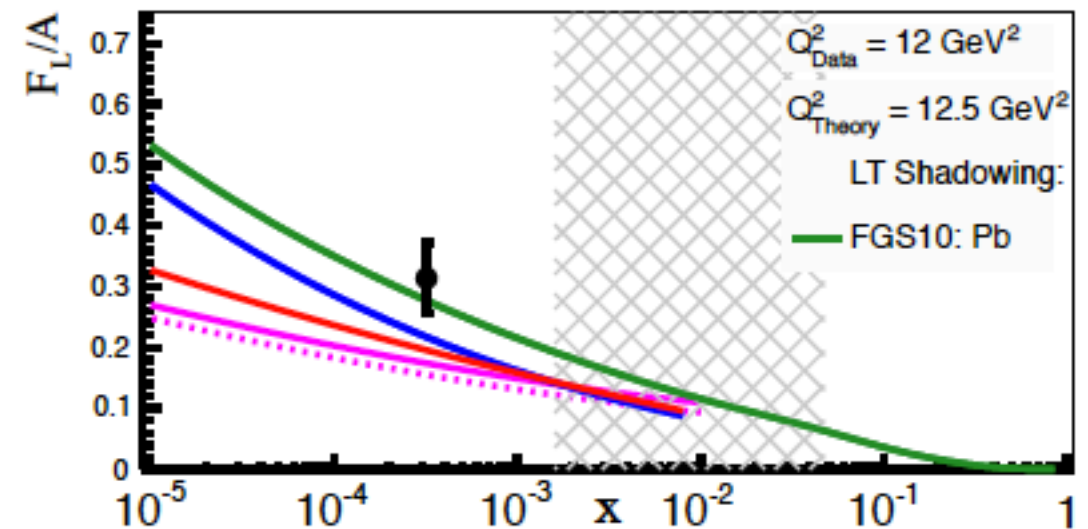
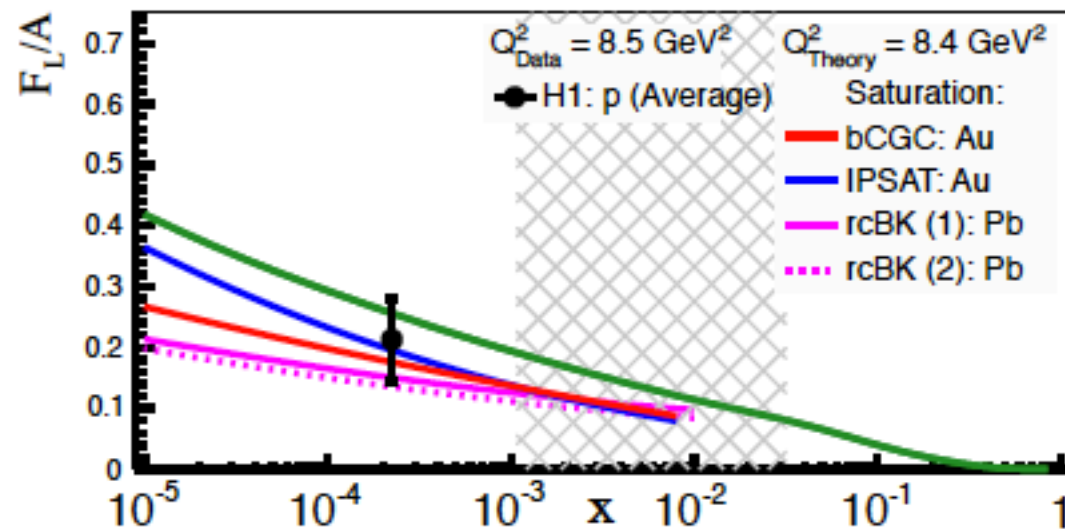


$$F_L(A)/A - 0.8 < Q^2 < 6$$

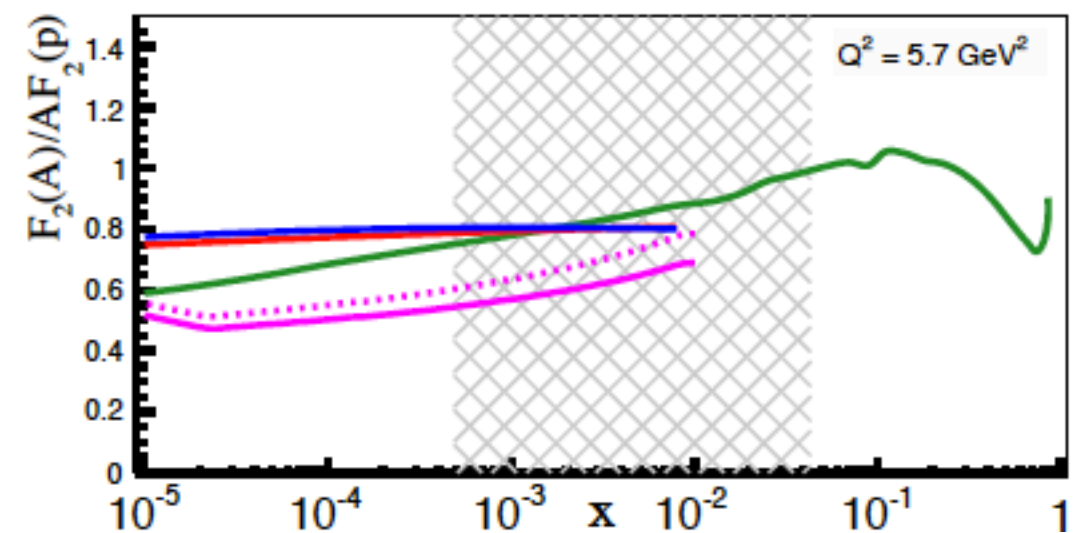
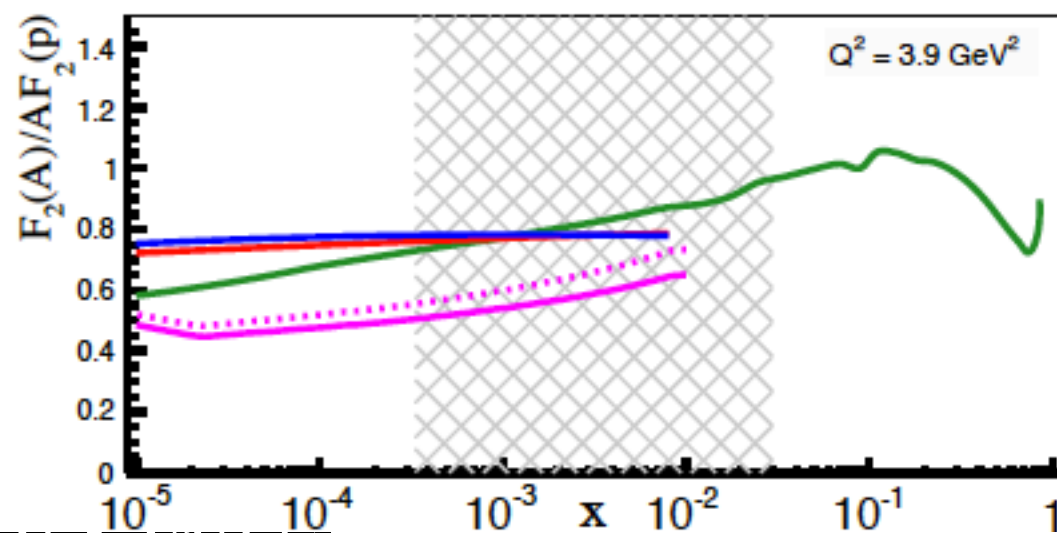
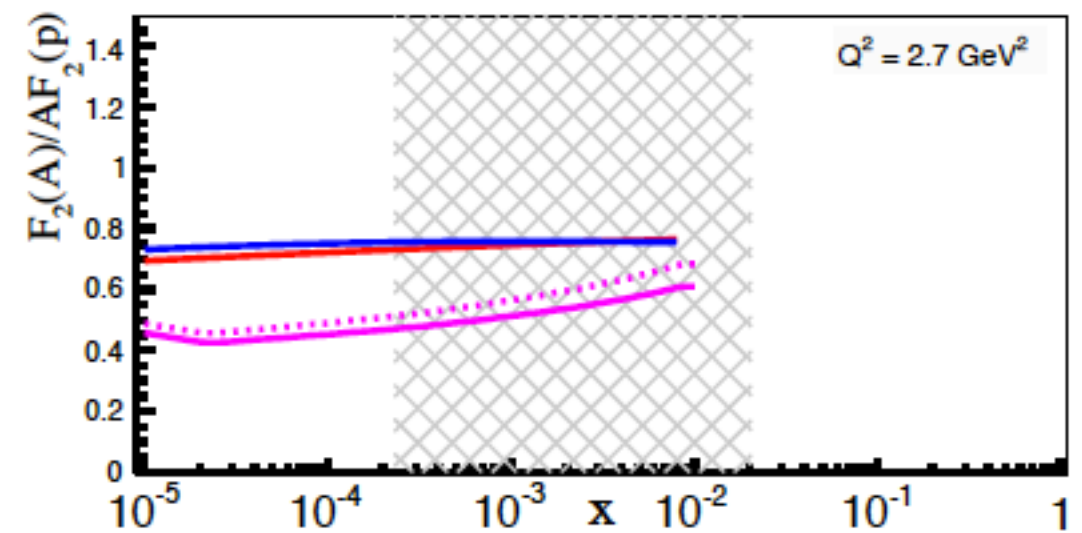
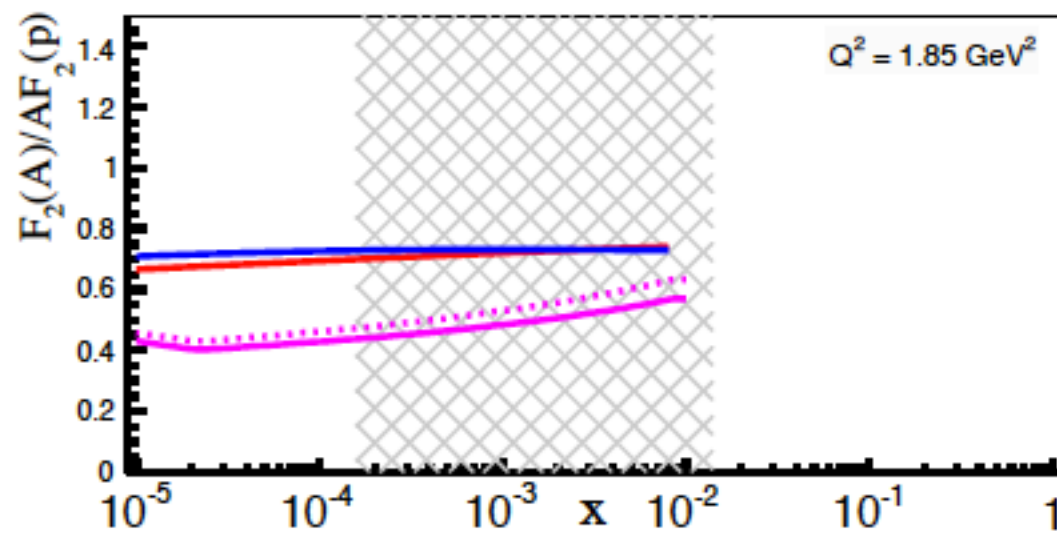
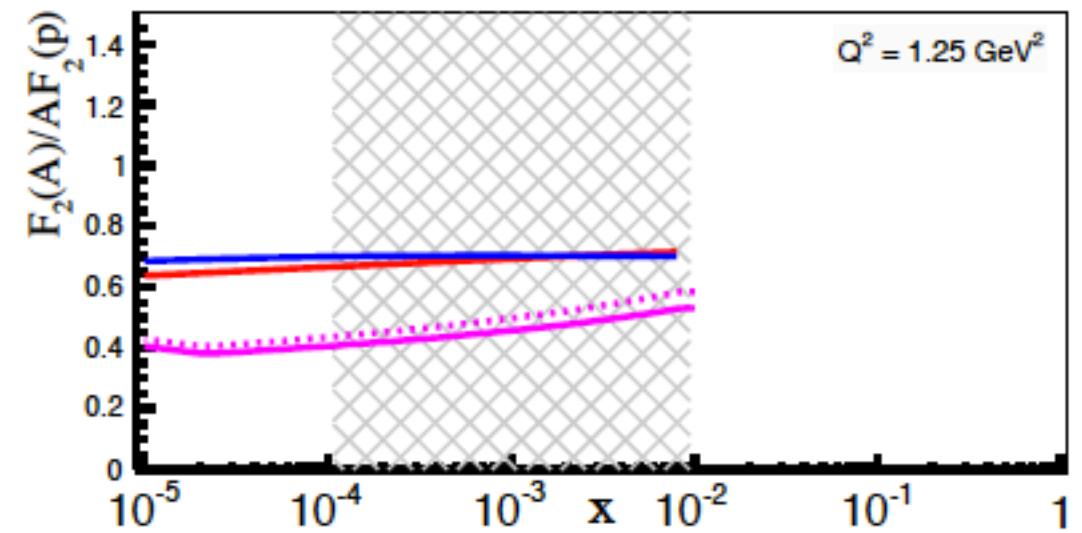
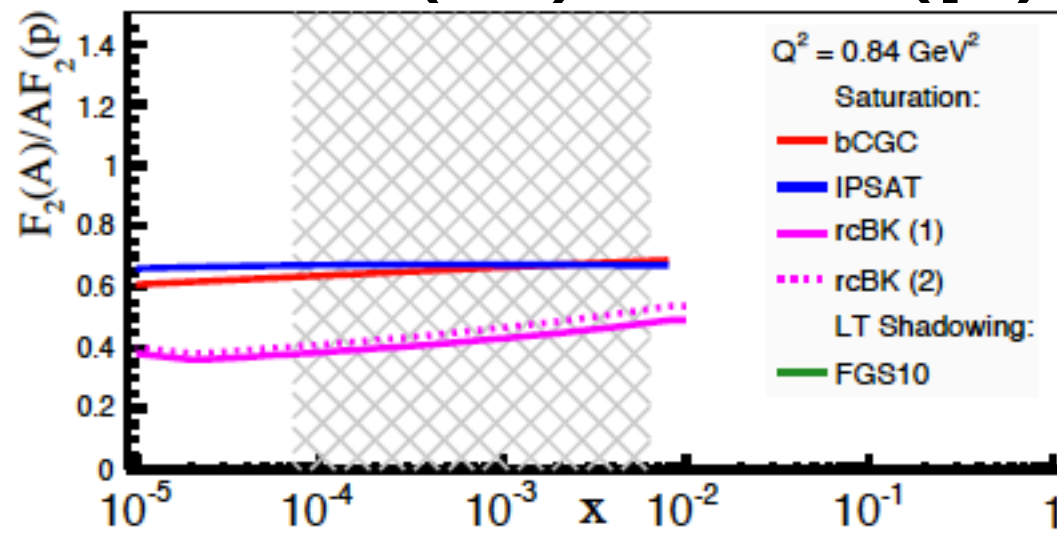




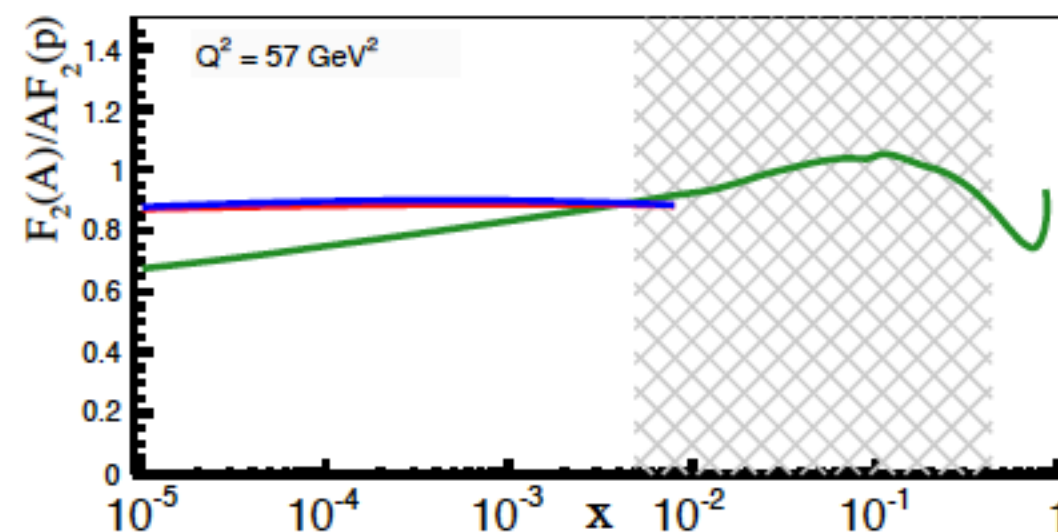
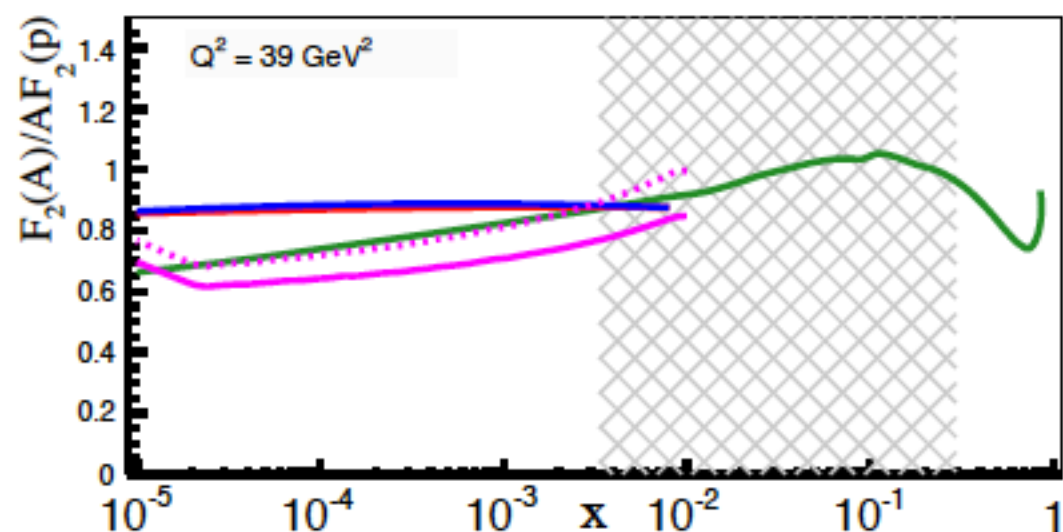
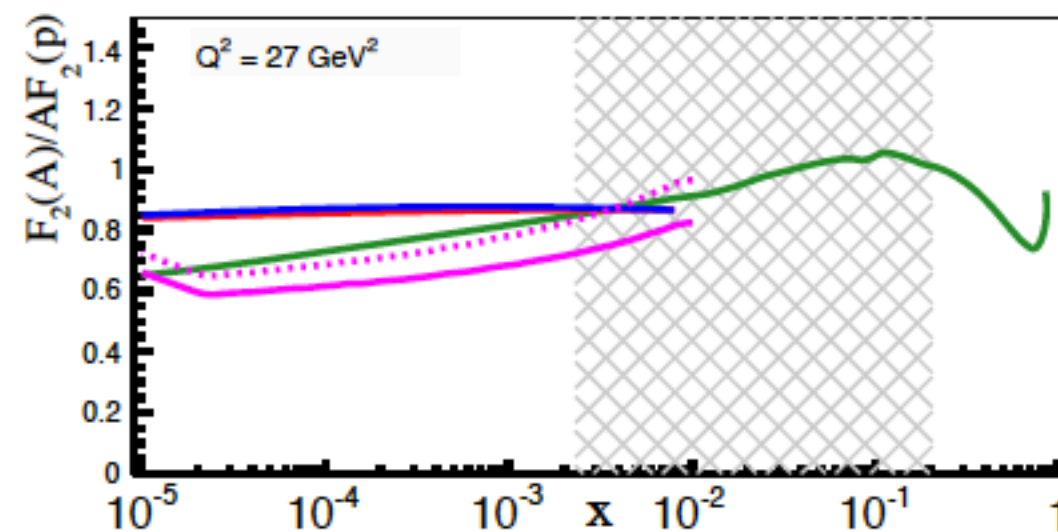
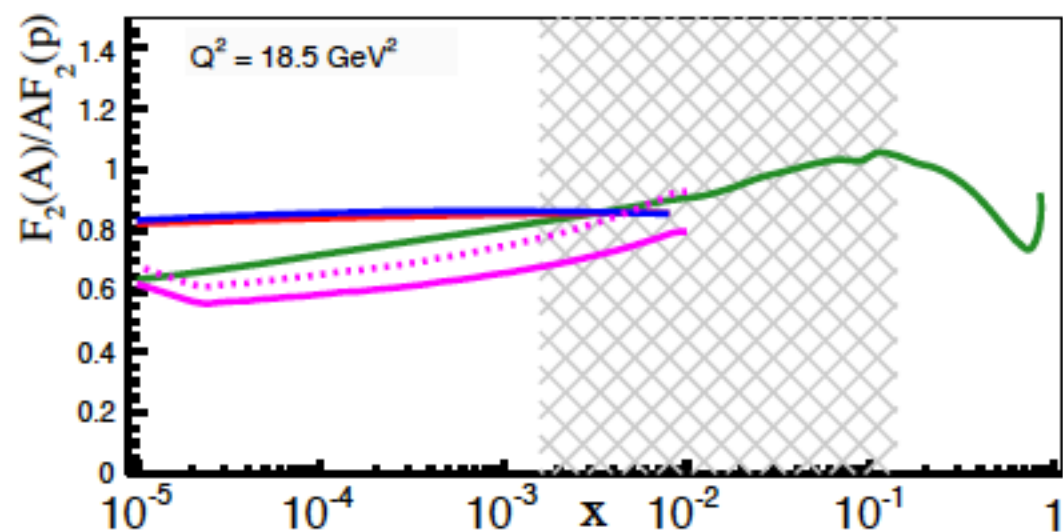
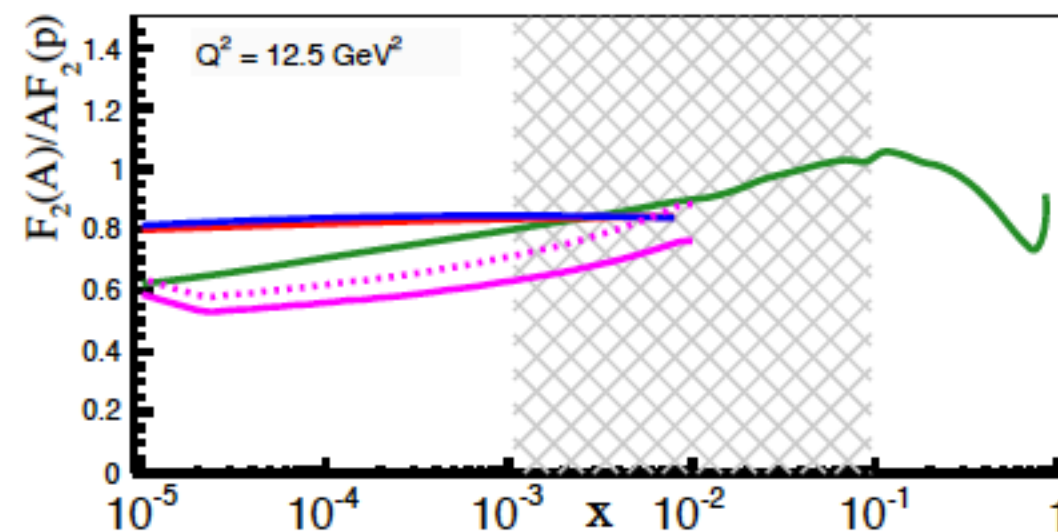
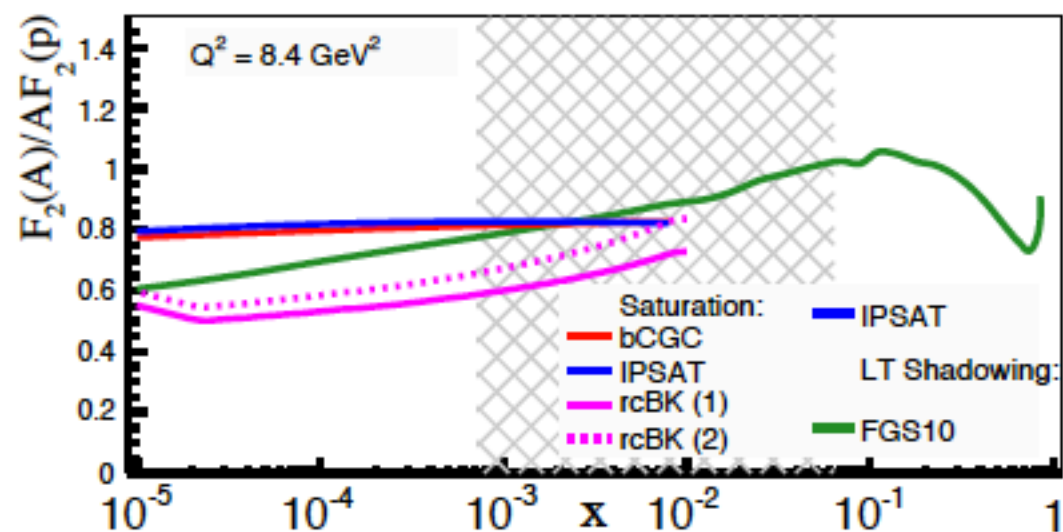
# $F_L(A)/A - 8 < Q^2 < 60$



$$F_2(A)/AF_2(p) - 0.8 < Q^2 < 6$$

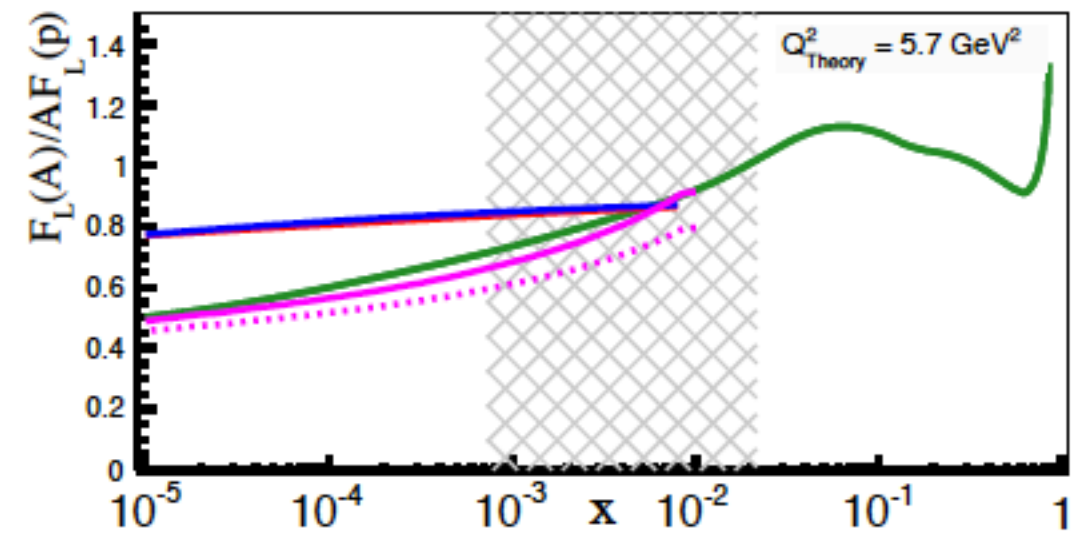
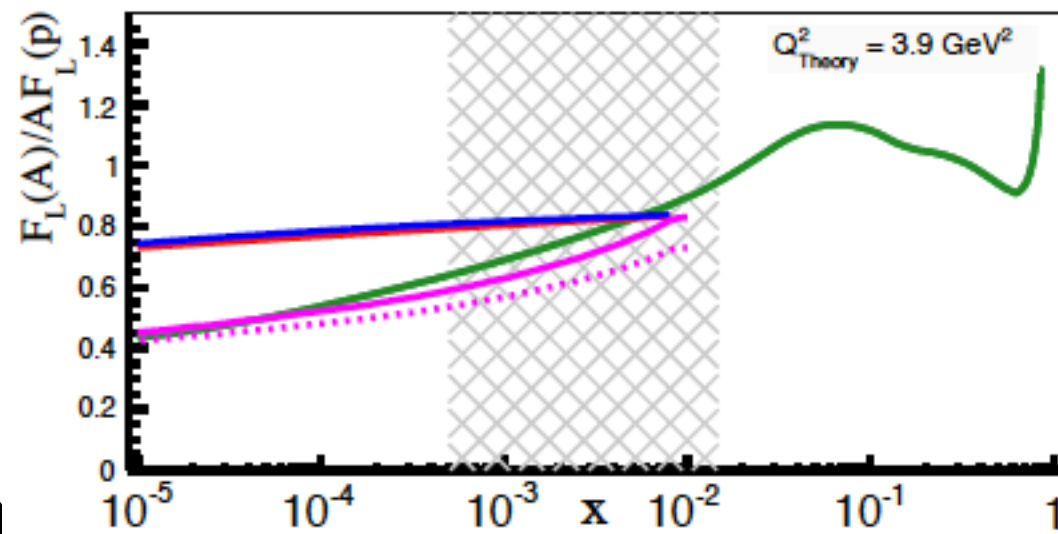
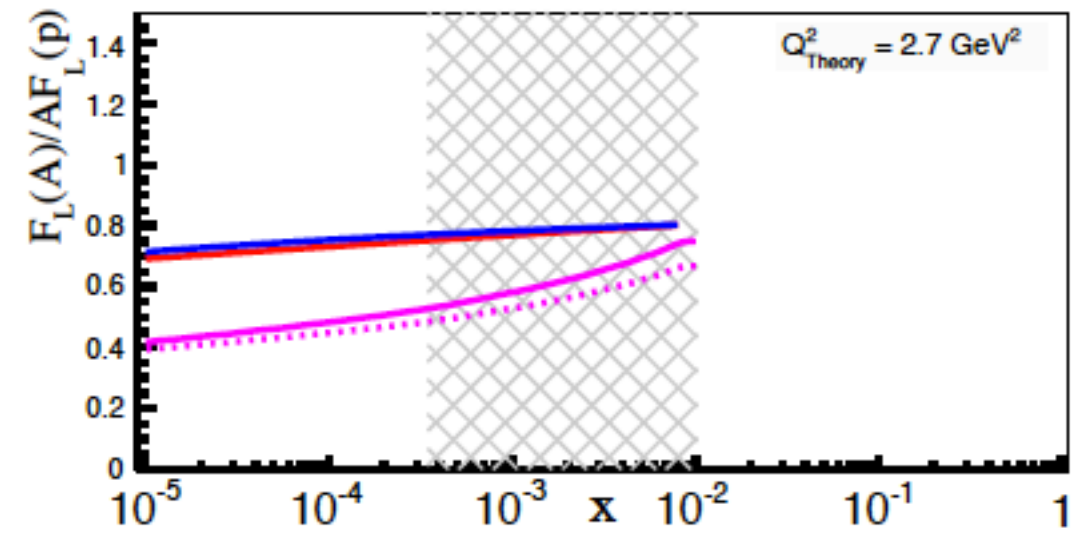
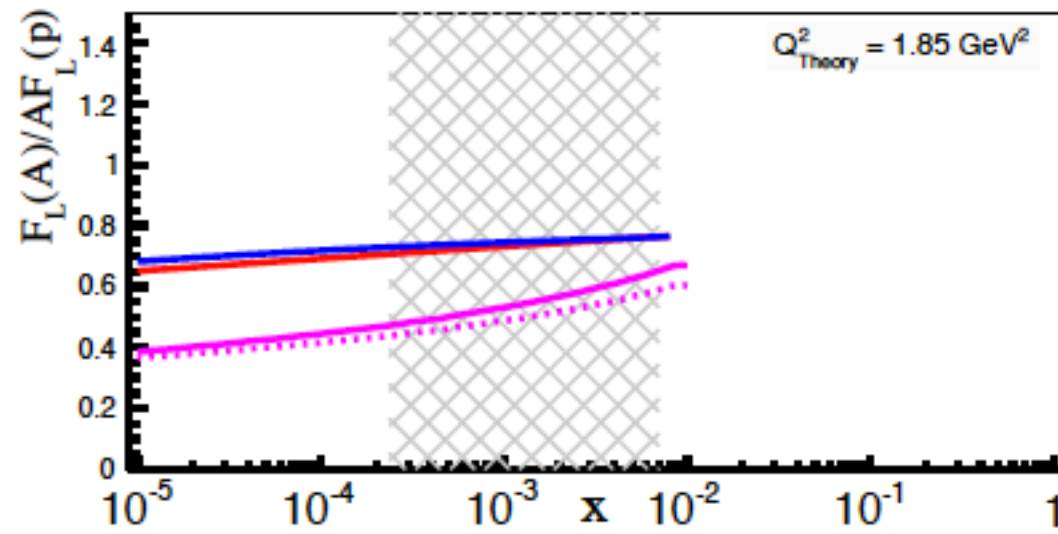
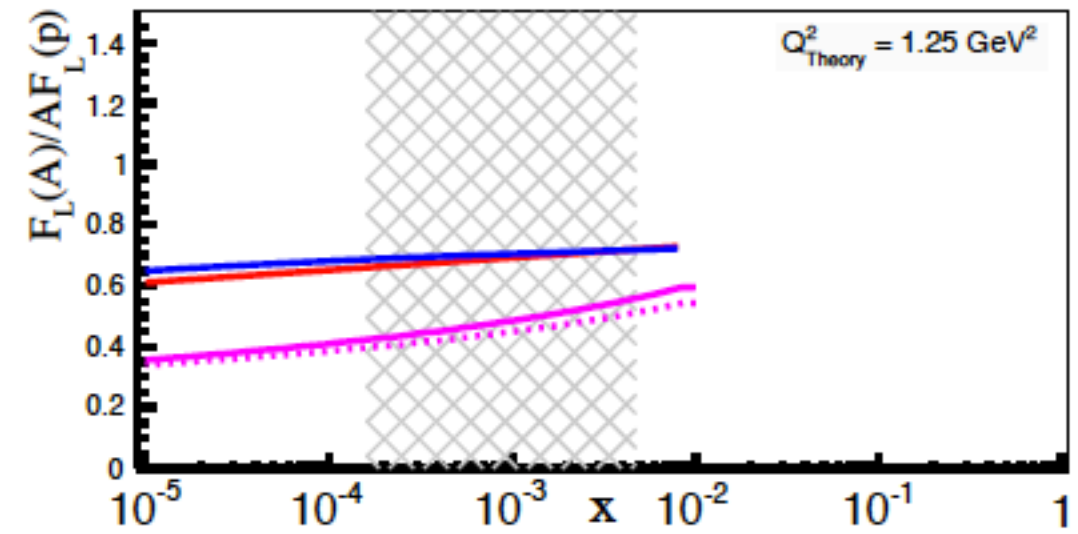
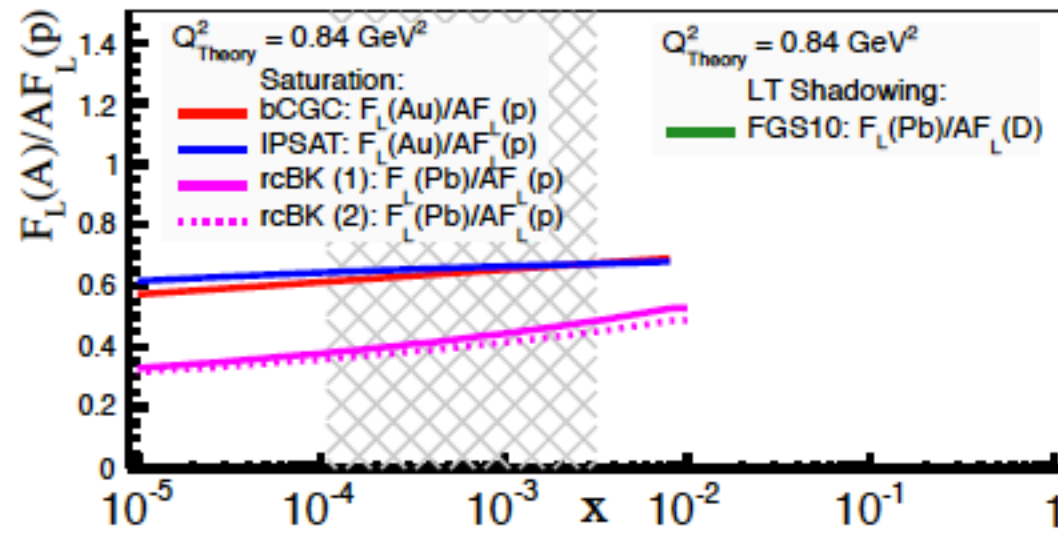


$$F_2(A)/AF_2(p) - 8 < Q^2 < 60$$

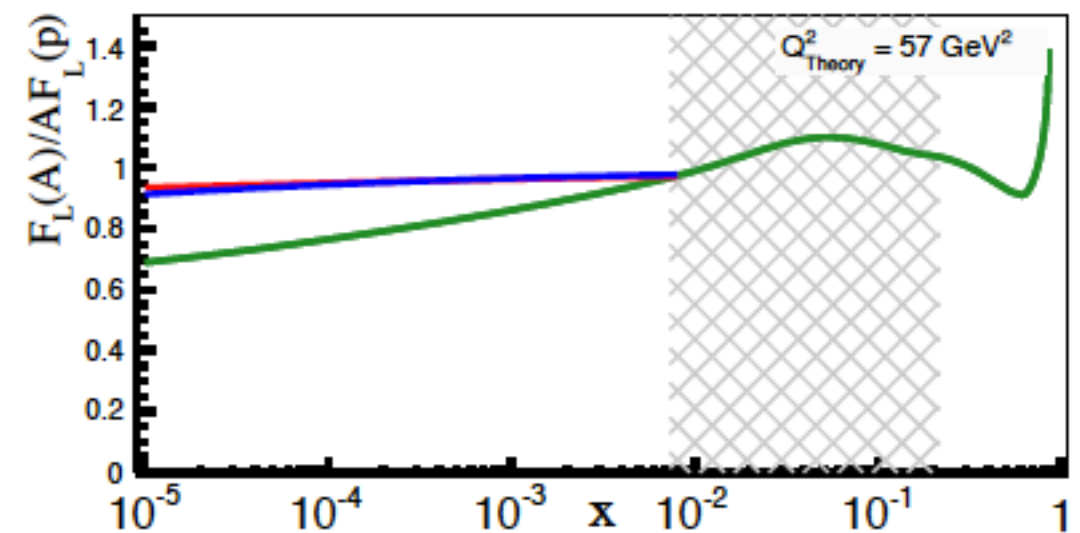
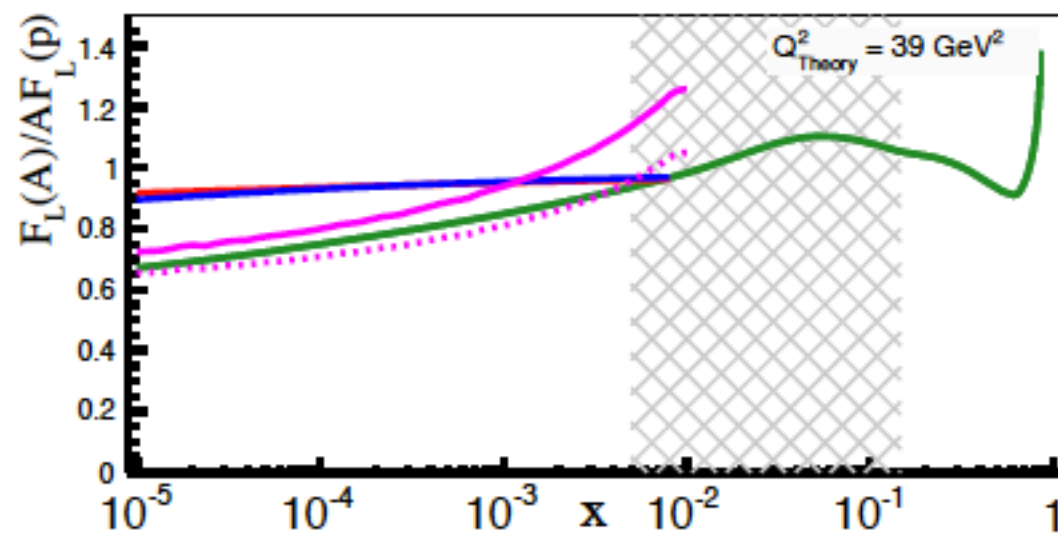
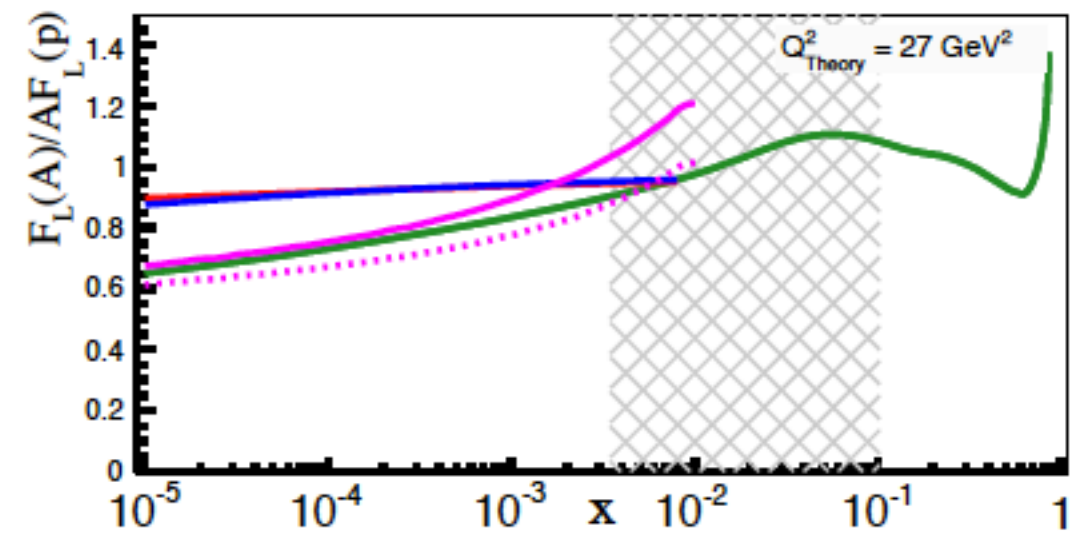
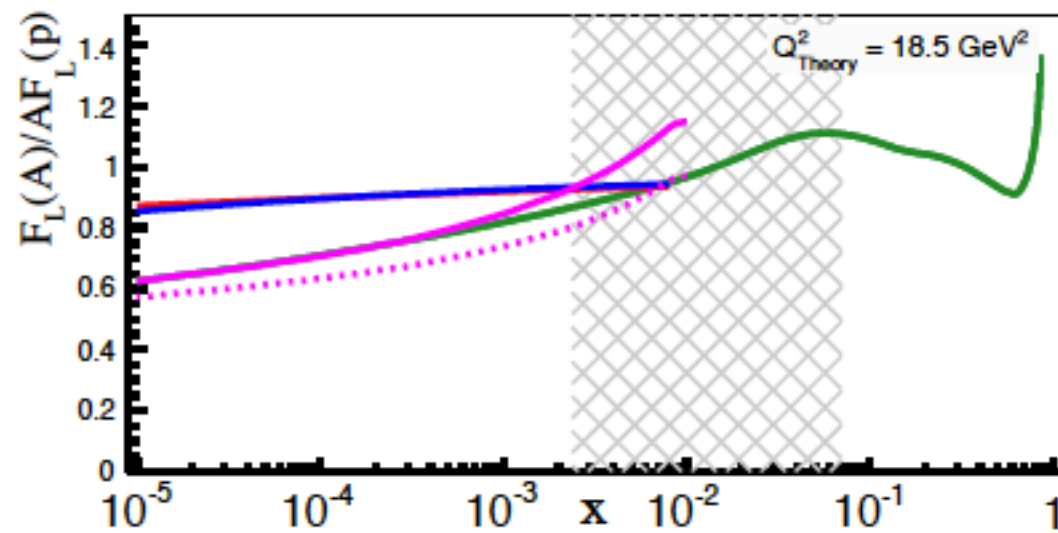
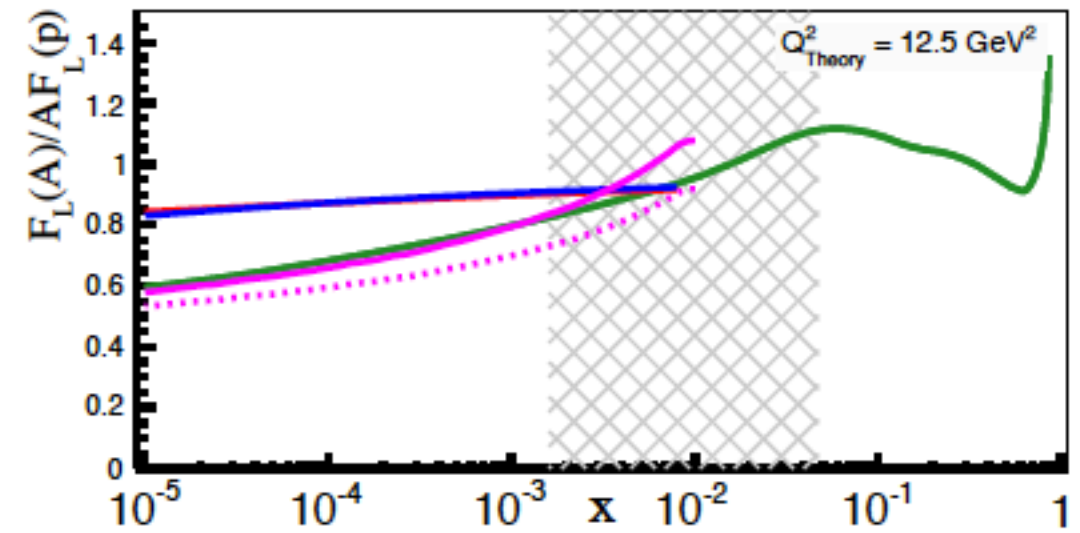
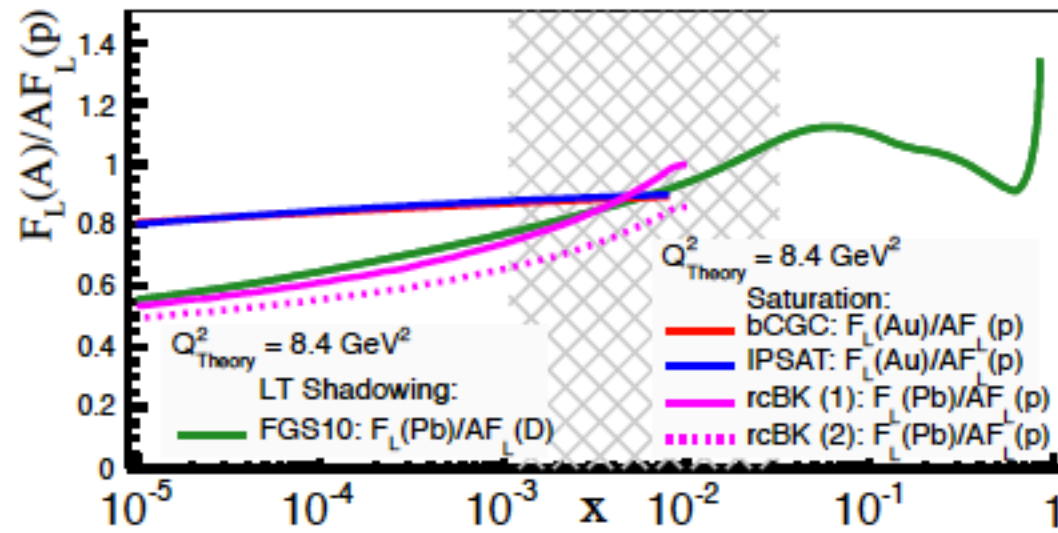




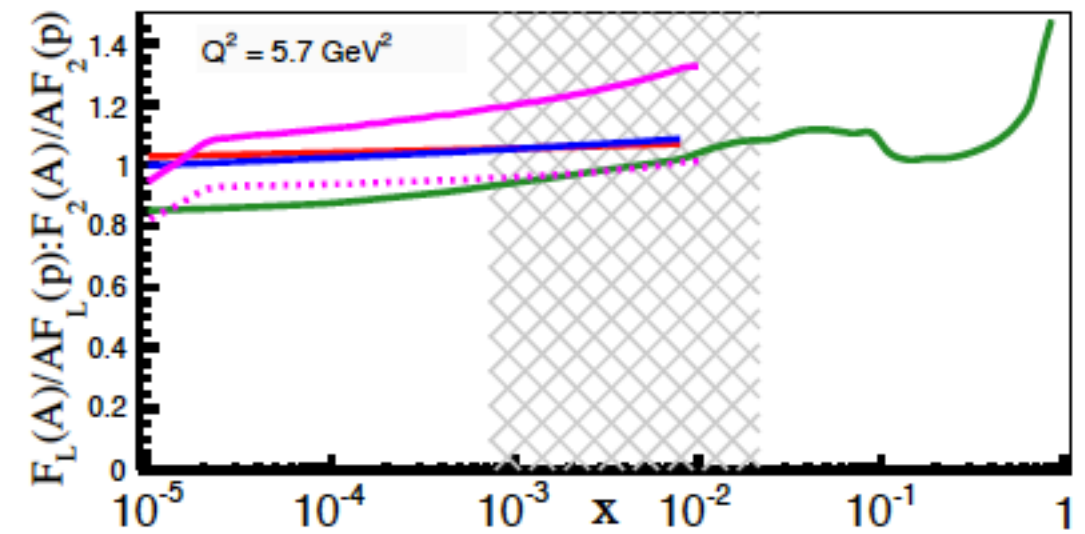
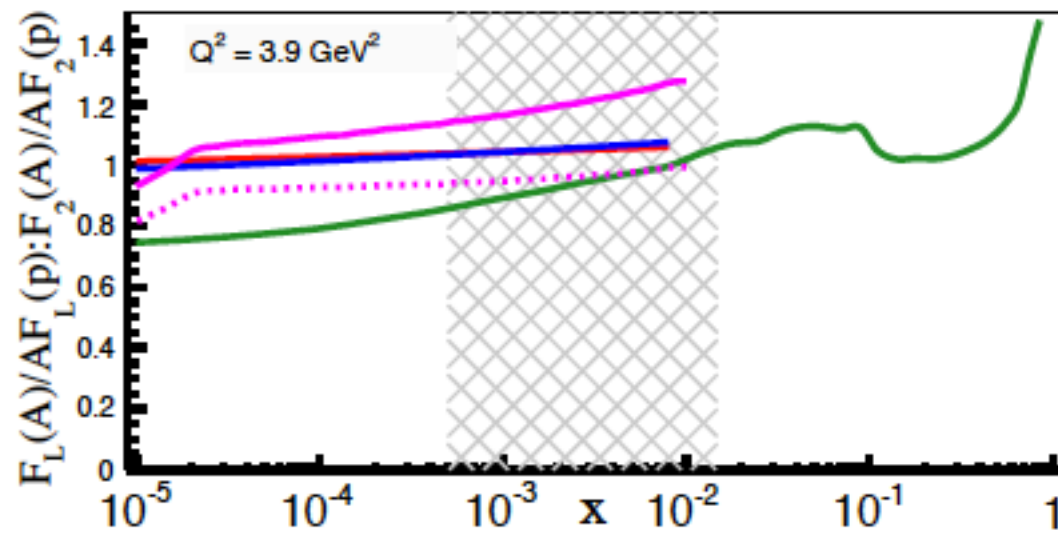
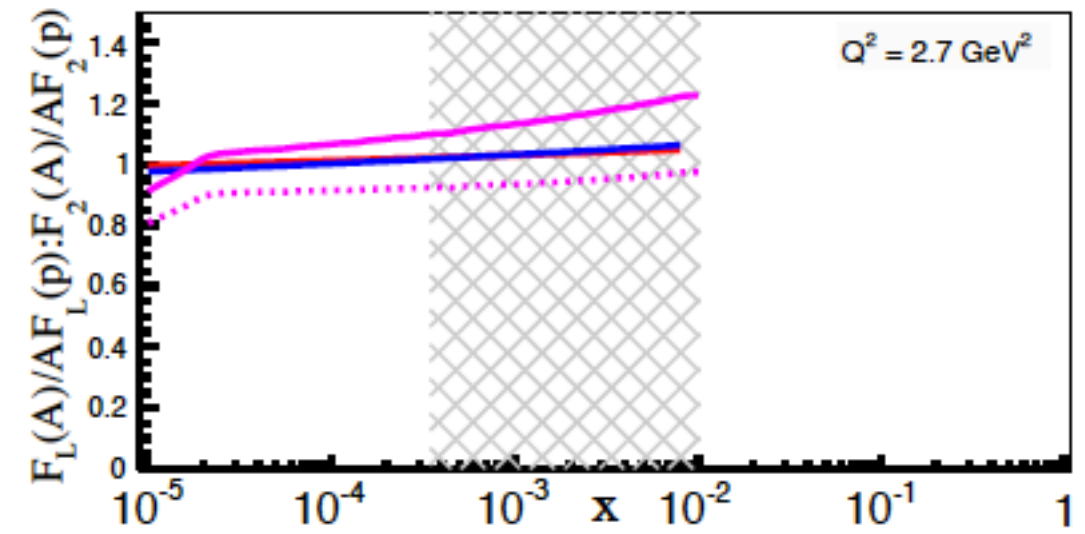
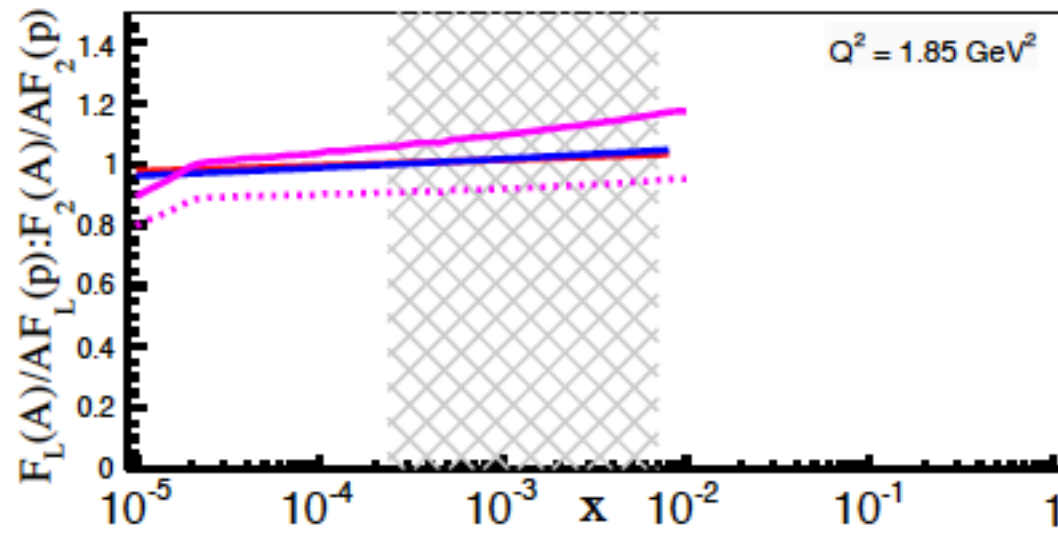
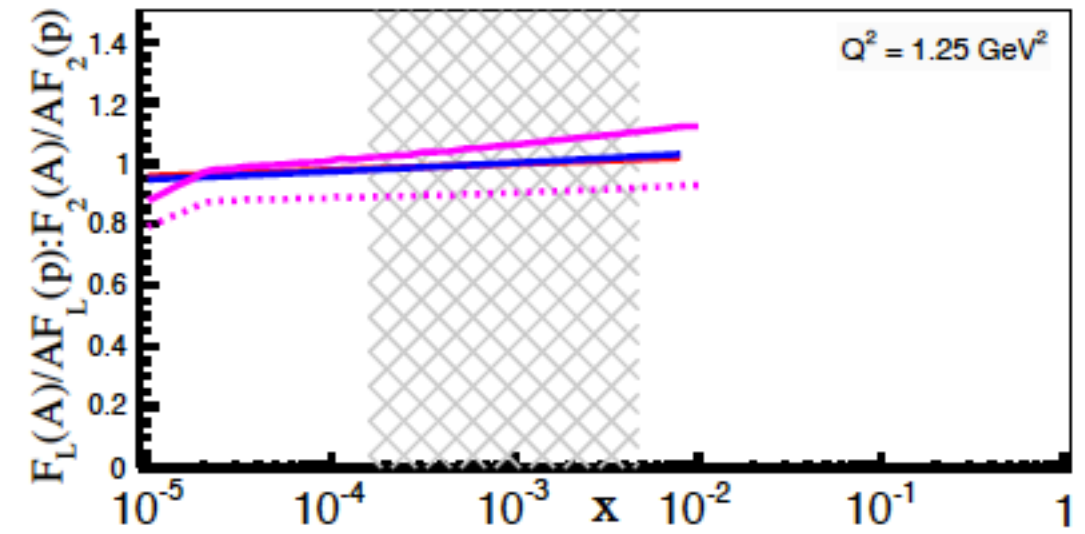
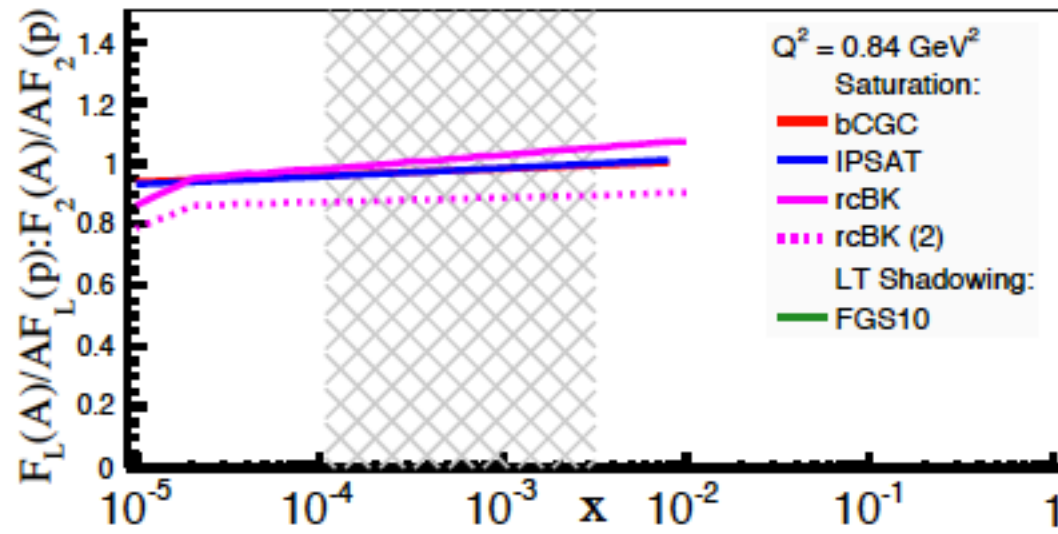
$$F_L(A)/AF_L(p) - 0.8 < Q^2 < 6$$



$$F_L(A)/AF_L(p) - 8 < Q^2 < 60$$

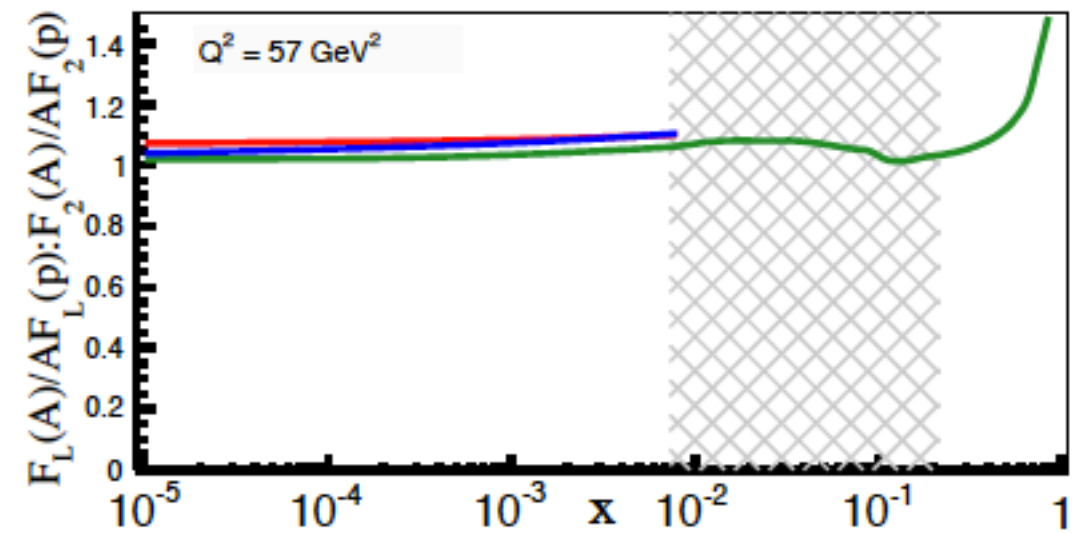
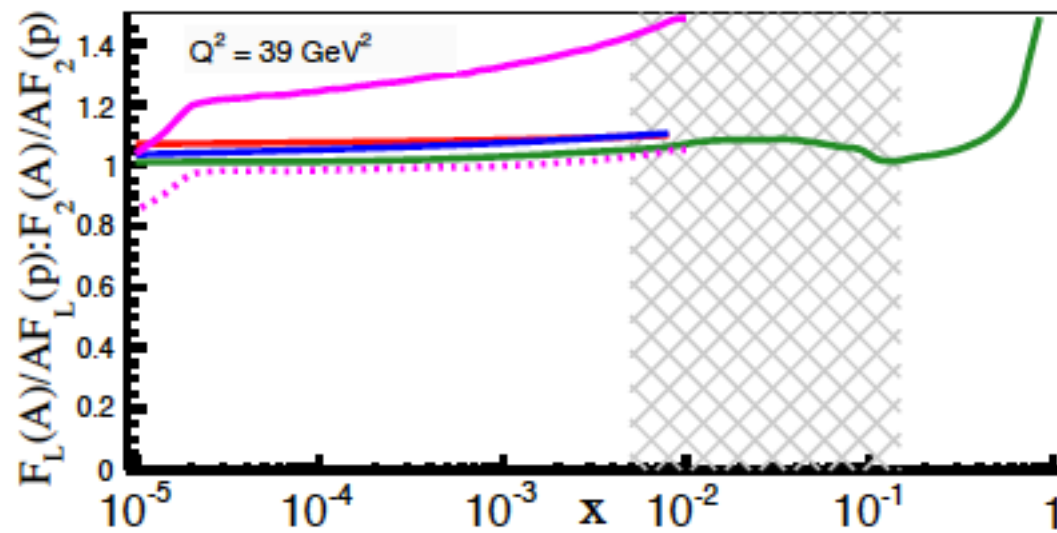
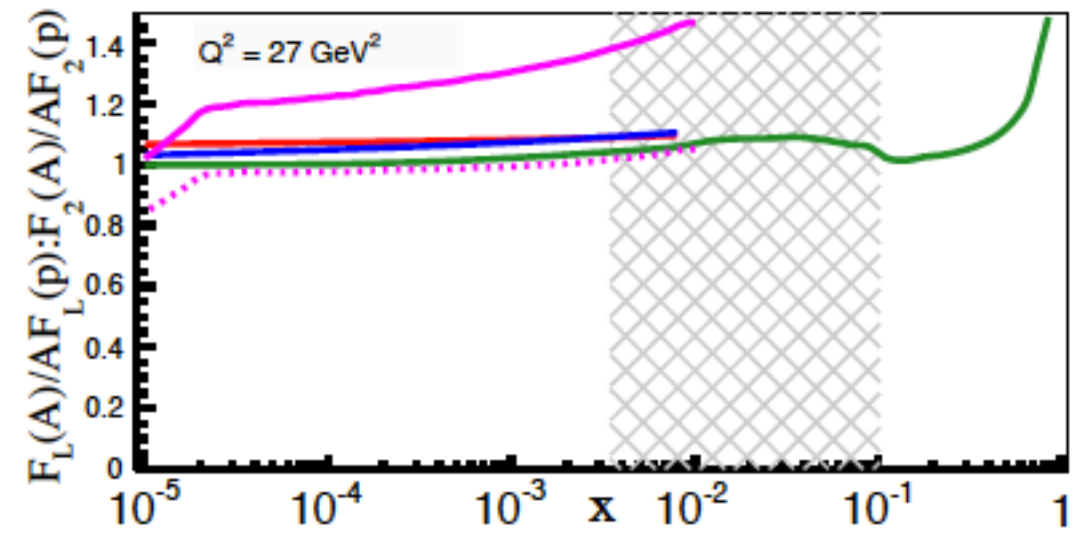
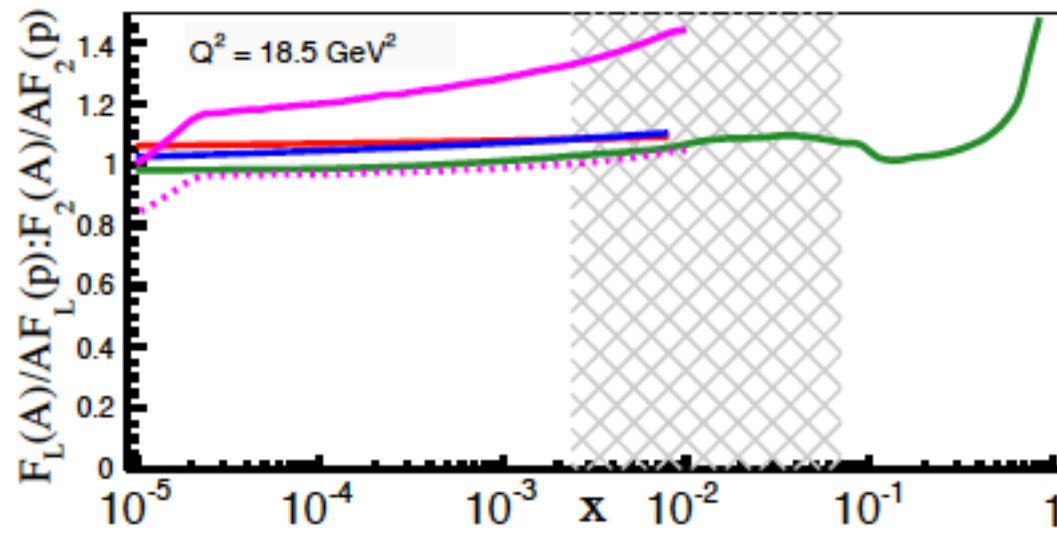
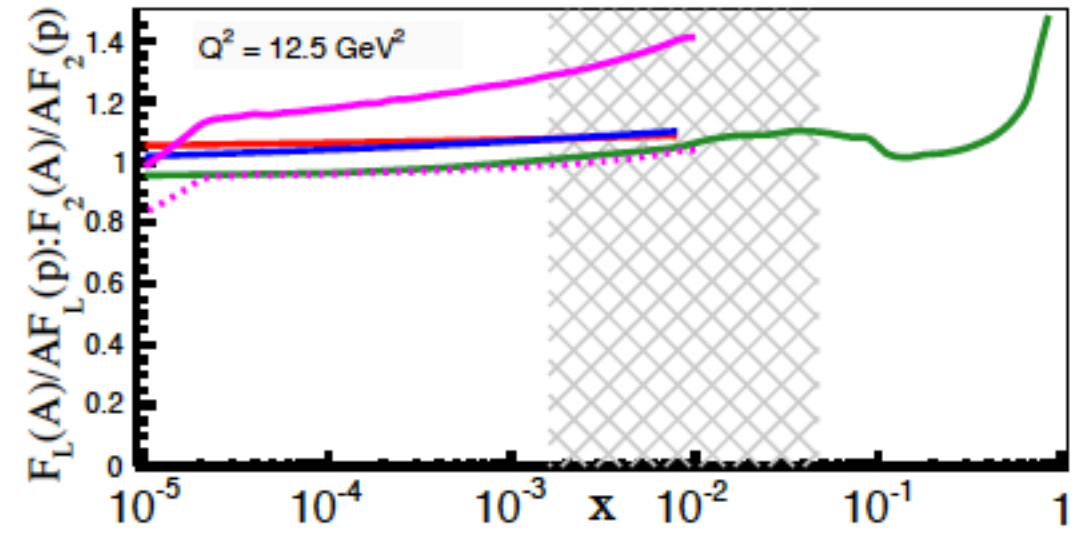
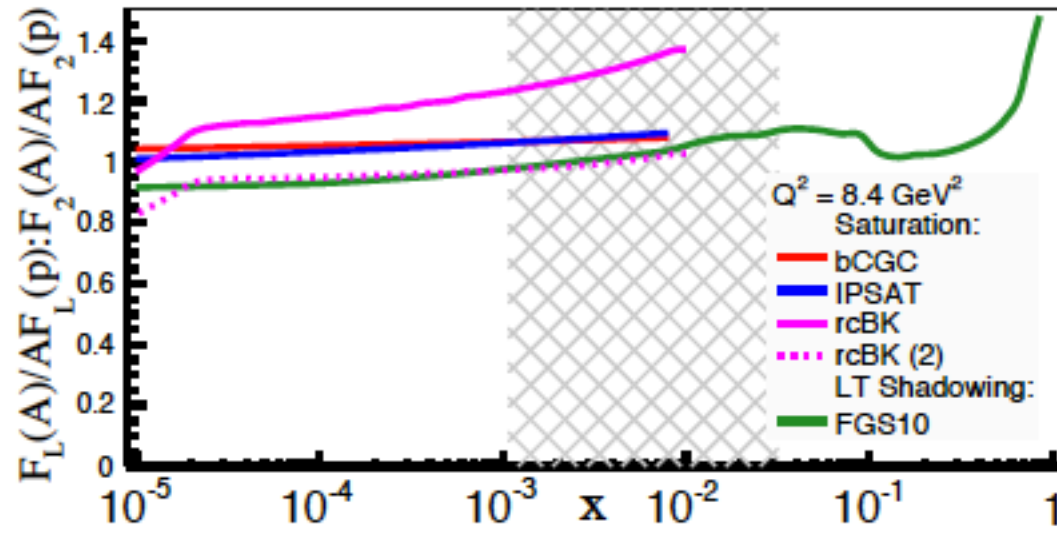


$$F_L(A)/AF_L(p):F_2(A)/AF_2(p) - 0.8 < Q^2 < 6$$





# $F_L(A)/AF_L(p): F_2(A)/AF_2(p) - 8 < Q^2 < 60$



# Some Questions, Points, Thoughts

- The bCGC and IPSat models are different for  $F_2(p)$  and rcBK and bCGC are on top of each other
  - ➔ bCGC and rcBK are based on BK - IPSat on eikonalised DGLAP.... Was the bCGC re-fit to the combined H1&ZEUS data?
- There are 10% differences between IPSat and the  $F_2(p)$  HERA data
  - ➔ If IPSat was re-fit (not a small effort, who would do it?), would this have any significant affect on the  $F_L$  data?
- What do we make of the difference in evolutions of  $F_2(A)/AF_2(p)$  and  $F_2(A)/AF_2(p)$  in the saturation models?
  - ➔ Must be dependent on what order the saturation is implemented in the model
- The double ratios are hard to interpret, can we use this though to constrain the normalisations in the rcBK model?
- Vadim is currently updating his code to use CTEQ6/10 instead of CTEQ5
  - ➔ How will this affect the plots?
  - ➔ Will the ratios be unchanged (or at least minor changes)?
- Finally, we want some clean plots for the white paper, what do we want to show?